Commemorative
1911 Edition 2011

1911

Oregon Blue Book

CONTAINING

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

OF

STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS
AND THE CONSTITUTION

Compiled and Issued by
FRANK W. BENSON AND BEN W. OLCOTT
Secretaries of State

Hidden Lakes
400 Madrona Ave. SE
Salem, OR 97302

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To David —

STATE, DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICERS
AND THE CONSTITUTION

Barbara Roberts
Oregon Governor
1991-95

Compiled and Issued by
FRANK W. BENSON AND BEN. W. OLCOTT
Secretaries of State

SALEM, OREGON
WILLIS S. DUNIWAY, STATE PRINTER
1911

January 2011

Dear Fellow Oregonians:

The *Oregon Blue Book* turns 100 this year and we're celebrating by turning back the clock and revisiting the very first *Blue Book,* published in 1911. This commemorative, limited edition reproduction shows us what the 675,000 Oregon residents of the day saw when the first *Blue Book* came out. It's interesting to know, by the way, that, yes, the cover really was blue.

This *1911 Blue Book* gives us a fascinating window into what life was like in Oregon a century ago. There may not be a photograph on the cover, unlike our modern editions, but you'll find a surprising number of photos inside.

Many images depict the bounty of Oregon's agriculture and timber industries and others tout hunting and fishing opportunities. Many things look quite the same as today, such as Mount Hood, Crater Lake and the Columbia Gorge. Many, of course, are dramatically different, like the cars, the cities and the ships in Portland Harbor.

This book reports on every aspect of Oregon's economy and society a century ago. The reader will find descriptions of 1911 transportation, agriculture, livestock, fishing, dairy, education, labor and taxation conditions.

You'll also find the *1911 Blue Book* overflowing with breathless prose describing the beauty and resources of our state. For example: "High above the clouds towers snow-capped Mount Hood, magnificent in its supreme eminence and in its beauty and ruggedness."

I hope you enjoy this unique glimpse into our past. We can better understand where we're going when we know where we've been, and this book goes a long way toward helping us understand our course.

Best,

Kate Brown

PREFACE.

For many years it has been the custom of the Department of State to publish an official directory, biennially. Heretofore the contents of this publication have been confined to a revised copy of the constitution of the State, a condensed tabulated directory of State, district and county officials, giving their addresses, terms of office, political party affiliations, salary, and other items. From many sources throughout the Union comes a demand for information of a general character concerning Oregon, as well as for the matter contained in this publication. Such information is sought by public officials, libraries, schools, students and prospective residents. Since the State issues no pamphlet bearing upon the history of the State, its resources, industries, attractions, etc., and since there is such an increasing demand for literature of this nature, it is deemed advisable to include with this official directory data bearing upon its natural, commercial and industrial resources.

In compiling this information, we have sought to do so without giving color or exaggeration to any condition which we have attempted to describe. Statements given relative to the commercial and industrial resources have been secured, so far as possible, from official records and reports, and from descriptive booklets issued by the commercial organizations of cities and counties in the different sections of the State. In this connection, we wish to express the appreciation which is due to the several commercial organizations, to "Sunset Magazine," and the "Home Seekers Bureau" for information and for pictures used for illustrations in the pamphlet.

It is purposed, in the descriptive portion of the directory, to give the reader a statement of many of the facts and conditions which account for the marvelous growth and development which this commonwealth is enjoying.

We have no disposition to dilate upon the many attractive features of Oregon, but have dealt fairly and conservatively with the various subjects treated, attempting not to favor or slight any particular section of the State, its resources, industries or possibilities.

Hoping the compilation will, to some extent, serve the purpose for which it is intended, I remain

Very respectfully,

BEN W. OLCOTT,
Secretary of State.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Capitol of Oregon, commonly called the "State House," is located upon a slightly elevated plat of ground near the center of the City of Salem. The general plan of the building is that of a cross, the length being from north to south, and width from east to west. The main fronts are on the east and west wings, which are 60 feet in width, and the wings extending north and south are 100 feet in length and 80 feet in width. The east and west main fronts project 40 feet from the main walls and there are porticos 16 feet wide across each, with steps full width. The porticos are supported on large Corinthian columns with heavy pedestals. These columns extend in one length the height of two stories.

The height of the main building from the ground to the cornice is 75 feet. Towering above the main building is the ornamental dome, constructed of iron covered with copper. It rises directly from the center of the building, being supported by heavy iron pillars at the bottom and extending 187 feet from the ground. The general plan of the building is divided into three stories. The first story, or ground floor, called the basement floor, is 16 feet in height in the clear between floors. The second or main floor is 21½ feet in height in the clear between floors; while the third story, or second floor above the basement or ground floor, is 20 feet in the clear between floors.

OREGON BLUE BOOK

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OREGON.

Oregon was discovered by Spanish navigators in the sixteenth century. Spain claimed the country between Mexico and Alaska by virtue of the expeditions of several of her navigators, 1543 and 1775.

Captain Robert Gray of Boston discovered the mouth of the great river of the west in 1792, sailed into it, and named it the Columbia, after his ship. The country was explored by the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804-5.

Astoria, at the mouth of the great Columbia River, named after John Jacob Astor, then head of the great fur trading company, was founded in 1811.

Canadians connected with the Hudson's Bay Fur Company formed the greater part of the population until 1833, when there began a considerable immigration from the United States.

By the cession of Spain in 1819, as a part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, because of the discovery and navigation of the Columbia River by Captain Gray in 1792, of the exploration of Lewis and Clark in 1805, and the original settlement made in 1811 at Astoria, the United States claimed all this region. This was disputed by Great Britain, and the northern portion was occupied by both powers until June 12, 1846, when the dividing line was fixed at 49 degrees north latitude. Great Britain retained the island of Vancouver.

This then remote territory met with great opposition upon applying to Congress for a territorial government, and of it Daniel Webster said: "It is so far off that a delegate to Congress could not reach its nation's capital until a year after the expiration of his term."

In 1842 a provisional government was formed by about five hundred trappers, missionaries and immigrants without Federal authority. In 1848 it was given a territorial government. Four years later it was divided along the Columbia River, and Washington Territory was separated from it, and in February, 1859, Oregon with its present boundary was admitted to the Union.

The development of the State has been rapid, though probably less generally known than any of the northwestern states. The many desirable features of the country have attracted from the central, west and eastern states immigrants of the very best classes, and they have given a vigorous and enterprising character to the State.

Oregon lies between 42 and 46 degrees north latitude, and 116 and 125 degrees longitude, west from Greenwich. It is nearly square in form, the distance from north to south being 275 miles and from east to west about 350 miles. It contains 95,274 square miles, or 60,076,000 acres, consisting of valley, hill, table land and mountain. On the west it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Columbia River almost to its eastern limit, the State of Washington completing its northern boundary. More than half the eastern boundary is Snake River, the remainder the State of Idaho; and the southern boundary is California and Nevada.

HARBORS AND STREAMS.

The Columbia is one of the largest rivers in the United States. The Snake ranks well up among the large streams of North America. About 150 miles from the mouth of the Columbia are the Cascades, a series of rapids in the river. At this point the Government has built locks, through which the largest river boats can pass. About 40 miles above the Cascades is another series of rapids about nine miles in length, around which the Government has surveyed for a ship railway, and proceedings are now in progress to build and complete same.

Deep water navigation now extends along the northern boundary of Oregon 150 miles, and when the ship railway is completed the distance will extend to 250 miles. The Snake River runs north along the eastern boundary of Oregon 150 miles, and entering Washington empties into the Columbia River a short distance north of the northern boundary of Oregon. This stream is navigable from its mouth to Lewiston, in Idaho, a considerable distance east of the point where it leaves the eastern boundary of Oregon. Thus, navigable water surrounds three sides of the State—the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Columbia River on the north, and the Snake River on the east.

Along the coast are nine inlets from the sea, exclusive of the Columbia River, which afford harbor facilities for vessels from the trading sloop to large coasting schooners and steamers. The most important of these are Tillamook Bay, Yaquina Bay, Nehalem Bay, and Coos Bay. The Columbia is one of the best harbors in the world, and will admit the largest of vessels.

Parallel with the seashore extends the Coast Range, with an average height of 3,500 feet, densely covered with fir, spruce and cedar timber, the most of which is valuable for lumber. At a few points these mountains reach down to the ocean, but generally there is considerable country between the mountains and the beach that is valuable for farming, grazing and lumbering. Frequent streams issue from the range, several of which are navigable quite to the foot of the mountains, and run through fertile bottom lands suitable for agriculture and rich in timber products.

The Cascade Mountains extend through the State from north to south parallel with the eastern and western boundaries, and are about 120 miles from the coast line.

The State is divided, physically, into three divisions, known as Western, Southern and Eastern Oregon.

SOIL.

In the valleys of Oregon the soil is a loam, dark and rich, with a subsoil of clay. The bottom lands along the streams consist of rich deposits of alluvium. The "beaver-dam" lands are of this class. As the name indicates, this land has been formed through the work of these animals in years gone by, they having dammed up streams, causing lakes, which were filled with vegetable matter. This land is wonderfully fertile and exceedingly valuable.

The soil of the uplands naturally is less fertile than that of the bottoms and valleys, and is a red, brown and black loam. It produces good crops of grain, fruit and vegetables.

East of the Cascade Mountains the soil is a dark loam of great depth, composed of alluvial deposits and decomposed lava, overlying a clay subsoil. The latter rests upon a basaltic foundation, which is so far below the surface as to be visible only on the banks of the deep watercourses. The constituents of the soil adapt the land peculiarly to the production of wheat. All the mineral salts which are necessary to the perfect development of this cereal are abundant, reproducing them-

selves constantly as the gradual process of decomposition in this soil of volcanic origin proceeds. The clods are easily broken by the plow, and the ground quickly crumbles on exposure to the atmosphere.

In Northwestern Oregon, adjacent to the Columbia River, although the dry season continues for months, this light, porous land retains and absorbs enough moisture from the atmosphere, after the particles have been partially disintegrated, to insure perfect development and full harvest.

In Southeastern Oregon, notably in the vast areas of fertile land in Malheur and Snake River valleys, the soils are much like those of the Northeastern Oregon region, but there is less moisture.

Oregon is so often referred to as "the place where it rains all the time." A more erroneous idea of the rainfall of the State is impossible, as will be seen by a perusal of these pages. Over the extreme western portion of the State, west of the Coast Range of mountains, consisting of about one-tenth of the entire area of the State, the annual rainfall is from 45 to 80 inches, or an amount about equal to that which annually occurs along the Atlantic Coast from Norfolk southward to Key West and along the Gulf Coast to Eastern Texas, covering Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, a portion of Arkansas and a portion of Tennessee. Except this coast region of Oregon, in all that portion of the State west of the Cascade Mountains, about one-fourth area of the State, the annual rainfall of the State is equal in amount to that which occurs over that portion of the United States east of a line drawn from Duluth to Omaha, to Oklahoma, to San Antonio, thence to the Gulf, except those portions before mentioned. The remainder, or nearly three-fourths of the State, has an annual rainfall equal to that of Colorado and New Mexico.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

The following table, showing the mean temperature, and the annual precipitation at different and widely separated points in Oregon, and one or more cities in every State in the Union, was prepared by Edward A. Beals, district forecaster at Portland:

	Mean Temp. Deg. F.	Annual Precip. In.		Mean Temp. Deg. F.	Annual Precip. In.
Ashville, N. C.	54	49.6	Los Angeles, Cal.	60	15.6
Atlanta, Ga.	61	49.4	Louisville, Ky.	57	44.3
Baker City, Ore.	45	13.2	Milwaukee, Wis.	45	31.4
Baltimore, Md.	55	43.2	Nashville, Tenn.	50	48.5
Birmingham, Ala.	64	49.5	New Orleans, La.	68	57.4
Bismarck, N. D.	40	17.6	New York, N. Y.	52	44.6
Boise, Idaho	51	12.7	Northfield, Vt.	41	33.8
Boston, Mass.	49	43.4	Oklahoma, Okla.	59	31.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	47	37.3	Parkersburg, W. Va.	54	40.2
Charleston, N. C.	66	52.1	Philadelphia, Pa.	54	41.2
Chicago, Ill.	48	33.3	Portland, Me.	45	42.5
Cleveland, Ohio	49	35.0	Portland, Ore.	52	45.1
Concord, N. H.	46	40.1	Reno, Nevada	49	10.4
Denver, Colo.	50	14.0	Richmond, Va.	58	41.6
Des Moines, Iowa	49	32.4	Roseburg, Ore.	53	34.4
Detroit, Mich.	48	32.2	Sacramento, Cal.	60	20.1
Fort Worth, Tex.	65	26.9	St. Louis, Mo.	56	37.2
Fresno, Cal.	63	9.7	St. Paul, Minn.	44	28.7
Galveston, Tex.	69	47.1	Salt Lake, Utah	52	13.0
Hartford, Conn.	48	45.3	San Francisco, Cal.	55	22.3
Helena, Mont.	43	12.8	Santa Fe, N. M.	49	11.5
Huron, S. D.	42	21.1	Seattle, Wash.	51	36.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	53	41.5	Spokane, Wash.	48	18.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	68	53.2	Tacoma, Wash.	50	45.4
Key West, Fla.	77	38.7	Vicksburg, Miss.	65	63.7
Lewiston, Idaho	53	13.5	Walla Walla, Wash.	53	17.7
Lincoln, Neb.	50	27.5	Washington, D. C.	55	43.5
Little Rock, Ark.	61	49.9	Yuma, Arizona	72	3.1

Scene in Portland Harbor.

SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA.

While Oregon stands first in her forest possessions, is rich in her mines of coal and precious metals, with great open waterways with fish roads from the ocean and inland waters teeming with millions of game fishes, game of all kinds inhabiting her mountains and plains, and her valleys and hillsides heavily laden with all of the products that the soil of a temperate and semi-tropic zone is capable of producing, still her crowning glory is her incomparable scenery. In fact Oregon is known far and wide as the "Switzerland of America."

High above the clouds towers snow-capped Mount Hood, magnificent in its supreme eminence and in its beauty and ruggedness. This great wonder of Nature's handiwork is 11,225 feet high and is the monarch of the Cascade range of mountains. It is situated near the northern border of the State, in Clackamas County, and can be reached by easy stages from Portland, Oregon City and other points in Western and Eastern Oregon. There are several other snow-capped peaks in the Cascade range, which extends from north to south through the western central portion of the State, chief among which are Mt. Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Mt. Mazama.

One of the most wonderful things in Nature, however, of which Oregon can rightfully boast is Crater Lake. This lake, embracing as it does one of the world's marvelous pieces of gigantic natural architecture, is an extinct volcano filled with water to a depth of about 2,000 feet. It is situated in Klamath County and can be reached by a pleasant drive through charming mountain and forest scenery. Mt. Mazama, which contains this marvelous lake, has an elevation of 6,239 feet. The lake is six miles in length by five miles in width and the crater rim varies in height from 200 to 2,000 feet. A cone of volcanic formation 845 feet high rises from the water on the westerly side and is named Wizard Island. There is an extinct crater in the top of this island 100 feet deep and 500 feet in diameter. The United States Government, by act of Congress, created Crater Lake National Park including this lake, covering 204 square miles.

In artistic beauty of stream and landscape, Oregon has no rival in the United States. It is the paradise of the tourist, the camera-man and the artist. There is scarcely a stream in the State which has not one or more beautiful waterfalls and roaring rapids, but for scenic splendor the grand gorge of the Columbia River outrivals all others. The Columbia River gorge is characterized by "well known forms of vertical escappments and conical pinnacles peculiar to the basaltic formation which crown the successive heights to the very mountain tops. Slender, ribbon-like falls hang from the brow of the sheer precipice or dash in foam down some rocky gulch, and the morning mists that linger on the wooded peaks veil in mystery the beauty beyond." The Columbia River is second in size among the streams of the United States.

Multnomah Falls is the most conspicuous of the Cascades and falls tumbling into the river from the Oregon side. Pitching abruptly over the brink of the precipice, it takes a sheer leap of 800 feet into a foam-lashed pool and a further drop of 60 feet to the river below.

FOREST WEALTH OF OREGON

Beyond question the greatest natural endowment of Oregon is the unsurpassed wealth stored up in the extensive forests of the State. It is estimated that Oregon has 400,000,000,000 feet of merchantable

timber, about one-fifth of the total supply of the United States. At current prices this should bring about $5,000,000,000, a sum in excess of the total amount of currency in the United States at the present time. Fifty years will see every stick of this vast forest cut and sawed if the present demand keeps up. The supply of merchantable timber in the eastern states has been well nigh exhausted, and Washington, Oregon and California are the great sources of supply for the future. The average annual cut of this State is valued at about $30,000,000.

The most densely timbered section of the State is west of the Cascade Mountains. Thus 80 per cent of the total stand of timber is found on an area which is 30 per cent of the total area of the State.

View on Upper Columbia.

Localities where the stand is 50,000 feet per acre are common and several sections of the State have been found where 150,000 feet per acre have been estimated. Trees have been found which scaled 40,000 feet or more of commercial lumber, and there have been instances of several trees of such size to the acre. There is one stand of timber in the Willamette Valley of 40,000 acres, which cruises 12,000,000 feet to the quarter section, which is said to be the finest body of timber in the world.

The Oregon pine, which is the name by which the Douglas fir is known, furnishes 80 per cent of the merchantable timber west of the Cascades, and 66 per cent of the total timber of the State. In United States Government tests of the strength of American woods it has been found that Oregon fir is stronger than oak under a gradual load.

The strength and durability of fir make it very desirable for shipbuilding, for which it is largely used.

While Douglas fir is the predominating timber in Oregon, there are billions of feet of spruce, hemlock, white, yellow and sugar pine, red and white cedar, oak, ash, tamarack, larch and a large number of other varieties. Oregon forests contain 14 distinct species of pine. Chief among these is the yellow or white pine of Eastern Oregon. This forms fully 17 per cent of the timber of the State. The famous sugar pine of Southern Oregon furnishes three per cent of the merchantable timber of the State. This and the tideland spruce are now regarded as the best available substitutes for the rapidly disappearing white pine of the eastern states.

The output of forest products in Oregon, other than sawed lumber, such as piling, poles, cordwood, shingles, ties, etc., brings the annual value of the products of Oregon timber up to a total of over $60,000,000 per year. Portland, Oregon, is the largest lumber shipping port in the world. From the docks of this port have been shipped the largest lumber cargoes ever recorded. The annual cut of the Portland mills alone is 700,000,000 feet of lumber.

OREGON'S 1910 LUMBER OUTPUT.

	FEET.
Portland mills	700,000,000
Columbia River district outside Portland	400,000,000
Coast district	250,000,000
Eastern Oregon	125,000,000
Willamette Valley, Southern Oregon and scattering	275,000,000
Total	1,750,000,000

EXPORTS FROM PORTLAND HARBOR.

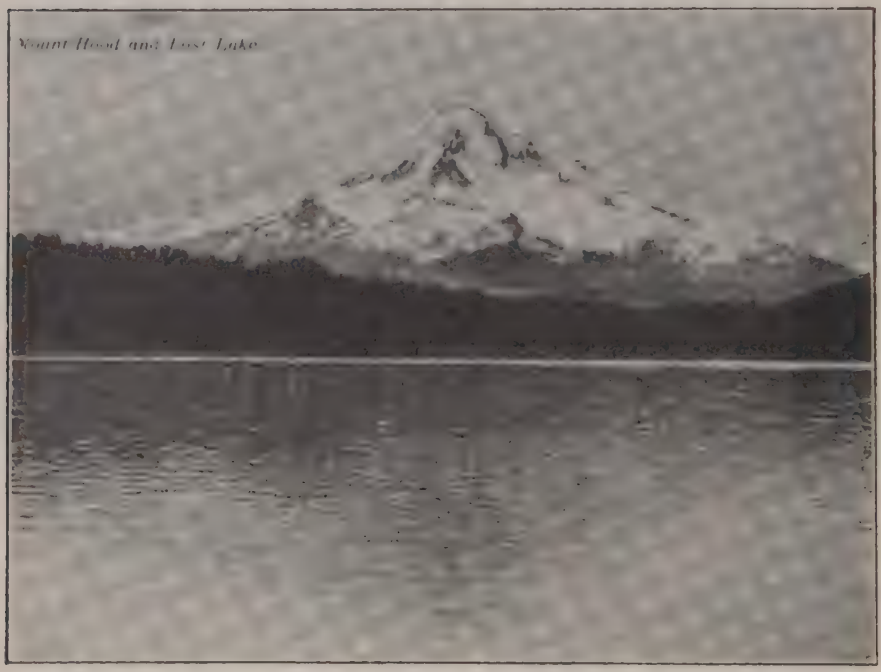
Since its discovery in 1792 the Columbia River has been recognized as one of the chief harbors of the Pacific Coast, and Portland the heaviest shipping port on the Coast, north of San Francisco. Not only is Portland the largest lumber shipping port in the world but millions of tons of wheat and flour also are shipped through this port, the product of Oregon and Eastern and Southern Washington, making Portland one of the most important deep sea ports in the United States. The Columbia River is a fresh water harbor, free from the ravages of the teredo, so destructive to ships' hulls. It is important, not only on account of the growing industrial and commercial interests of the Northwest, but also for its strategetic position, from a military and naval point of view, as a base of operations, communicating with the interior by several great railroad systems.

The foreign exports from Portland harbor in wheat during the year 1910 amounted to 5,077,216 bushels, valued at $4,627,471; in flour 287,397 barrels, valued at $1,209,475, and the lumber shipments from this port aggregated 124,210,787 feet, valued at $1,526,045. The coastwise exports from Portland during the year 1910 were: Wheat, 3,568,481 bushels, valued at $3,244,650; flour, 280,439 barrels, valued at $1,465,541; lumber, 80,561,485 feet, valued at $1,034,396. The total tonnage which entered the harbor during the year 1910 aggregated 1,113,526 tons, and the tonnage that cleared for that period totalled 1,089,283 tons.

OREGON: "SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE."

Wild game is abundant in Oregon and the rivers and mountain streams are teeming with fish—the gamiest varieties—and the woods resound with the songs of wild birds; in fact, Oregon is known far and wide as "The Sportsman's Paradise." With its snow-capped mountains, its vast forests of fir, pine, spruce and hemlock, its rushing rivers and sparkling mountain torrents, it presents allurements to the sportsman and lover of nature that few can resist.

There are no better breeding grounds for wild ducks and other water fowl; nowhere can there be found better natural conditions for deer, elk and other large game, and there is no place where upland birds



Mount Hood and Lost Lake.

thrive better. The foothills and mountains throughout the State are the home of deer and elk, while on the plains of Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley, grouse, pheasants and quail abound in countless numbers.

The Chinese pheasant, beautiful of plumage and one of the gamiest of the game varieties of wild fowl, makes the Willamette Valley his natural habitat, and, protected as he is by liberal laws of restriction in the matter of his extermination—which is true with every other variety of game birds, fish and animals within the State—his, and their kind will be perpetuated and continue to thrive in abundance. Among the different varieties of game that abound in plentiful supply in Oregon, on plain, mountain and in stream, are: Bear, deer, elk, Chinese, golden and native pheasants; grouse, quail, snipe, plover; ducks, geese; rabbits, squirrels. Trout—rainbow, brook and salmon (also dolly varden). Salmon—the Royal Chinook, Silverside and Steelhead. Bass, etc.

OREGON, A HEALTHFUL STATE.

Oregon contains more than 94,000 square miles and only a little more than 672,000 people. The Japan current, which sets in strong all along the Oregon coast, tempers the climate, and this, in connection with a bountiful supply of pure, sparkling drinking water, gives Oregon's population the lowest death rate of any state in the Union. New York, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware contain 92,460 square miles and crowded together in this lesser space than Oregon are 16,000,000 people. The death ratio in these states per thousand inhabitants is more than double what it is in Oregon.

Death rate in prominent cities, per 1,000 inhabitants: New York, 18.04; Baltimore, Md., 19.58; Louisville, Ky., 18.00; Cincinnati, Ohio, 19.01; Providence, R. I., 17.05; New Haven, Conn., 18.00; Jacksonville, Fla., 28.07; Atlanta, Ga., 24.14; Boston, Mass., 18.05; Newark, N. J., 17.00; New Orleans, 23.00; San Francisco, 20.01; Portland, Ore., 8.27.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN OREGON.

New Years Day—January 1.
Washington's Birthday—February 22.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in April. Proclaimed by Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Memorial Day—May 30.
Independence Day—July 4.
Labor Day—First Monday in September. Proclaimed by Governor.
Columbus Day—October 12.
Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November. Proclaimed by Governor.
Christmas—December 25.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

Undoubtedly the most serious obstacle which the State of Oregon has had to overcome in the march of progress and development of its natural resources and commercial and industrial advantages has been the lack of adequate facilities for the transportation of its products. Oregon is now well advanced upon an era of railroad building which it is hoped will continue until every agricultural section of the State shall be provided with ample and competitive rail and water gateways to the markets of the world.

According to statistics compiled by the Oregon Railroad Commission from the reports of the different railroads operating within the State the total single track mileage of railroads operated within the State on December 15, 1910, amounted to 2,568.30 miles, which represents an increase of 74.62 miles operated over the year ending December 15, 1909. Electric and steam railways are being constructed, extended and projected in all sections of the State which hitherto have been unprovided with such conveniences. In anticipation of this railroad activity, there has begun a rush of people into the heretofore unsettled interior portions of the State which bids fair to populate those sections very rapidly.

Two transcontinental railway systems are penetrating the heart of the vast Eastern Oregon empire from the northern boundary of the State, while another is entering the State from the south, and several

electric railway projects are under way in the Willamette Valley and other fertile sections of the State. All told there is an aggregate of over 800 miles of railroads under actual construction and authorized within the State, which will go far toward relieving the conditions which have existed in the past to the detriment of the producer and shipper. An active Railroad Commission, fortified by a code of practical and effective railroad regulation laws, has done much for the producer and shipper in Oregon in the regulation of intrastate rates and railroads.

OREGON'S WATERWAYS.

Aside from the transportation facilities afforded the citizens of Oregon by its railroads, there are 2,136 miles of navigable waters within the State which lead into the Columbia River, tap many sections of the State not reached by rail at the present time, and where they run parallel with the railroads afford competition for the shipper which enables him to get his products into Portland, the central marketing point of the State, at very favorable rates. The work of improvement and extension of these navigable streams is being carried on constantly by the State and Federal Governments.

RAILROAD ACTIVITY IN OREGON SUMMARIZED.

Lines Under Construction—	*Miles*
Clark to Bend (Oregon Trunk)	156
Portland to Bay City (United Railways)	75
Deschutes Valley Extension to Redmond (O. W. R. & N. Co.)	132
Portland to Mount Hood (Mount Hood road)	50
Hillsboro to Tillamook (Lytle road)	90
Natron to Klamath (Southern Pacific)	143
Biggs to Blalock, reconstruction (O. W. R. & N. Co.)	25
The Dalles to Deschutes, reconstruction (O. W. R. & N. Co.)	16
St. Johns to Troutdale (O. W. R. & N. Co.)	15
Yoakum to Pendleton, reconstruction (O. W. R. & N. Co.)	23
Total	725
Lines Authorized—	
Salem to Eugene (Oregon Electric)	70
Jacksonville to Applegate (Barnum road)	10
Total	80

OREGON'S PUBLIC LANDS.

Of the total 61,000,000 acres' area of Oregon, 14,785,766 acres are reserved; 26,752,025 acres have been appropriated, leaving 19,736,649 acres unappropriated. Of this latter 14,071,464 acres are surveyed and 5,668,185 acres are unsurveyed. Although about 550,000 acres of land have been appropriated since 1904, there is still left a vast amount to be taken up for homesteads or for minerals under the Federal Homestead Act.

The records show that on January 1, 1903, three-fourths of all the lands—school, college, university and swamp—granted to the State by the Federal Government for the benefit and support of the public schools (4,000,000 acres) had been sold and that the average price received by the State was $1.25 per acre. The State has since that date sold another eighth of the grant, for which it received $2,500,000 or an average price of $5.00 per acre. The latest revision of the records shows

that there remains unsold of the school land grant a total of 540,885 acres which may be purchased at prices ranging upward from a minimum of $7.50 per acre.

Beside this there remain 4,000 acres of swamp land for sale at a minimum price of $20 per acre, and 1,400 acres of college land at a minimum of $7.50 per acre. When this State was admitted to the Union it was given two sections (16 and 36) in each township by the Federal Government to aid in support of its common schools. If the State loses any of this land by reason of its being covered by homestead or mineral entries, or on account of a fractional township, or being included in a forest reserve, the State may use this land as a basis for the selection of land outside of these sections in lieu thereof, and of this character of land, the State is entitled to approximately 50,000 acres, which is known as "base lands." The minimum price per acre fixed by the State Land Board for base lands is $15 per acre, but it has been withdrawn from sale indefinitely.

Payments upon State lands, except tide lands, may be made as follows: One-fifth down, one-fifth in one year, with interest at eight per cent per annum; one-fifth in two years, with interest at seven per cent per annum; two-fifths on demand, with interest at six per cent per annum; interest on all deferred payments payable annually. The demand payment will not be allowed to stand for a period longer than five years from the date of the issuance of the certificate. For tide lands full payment is required and a special application is prepared for this class of lands, which will be sent upon request by the clerk of the State Land Board. No more than 320 acres of any one kind will be sold to one person.

The approximate acreage of unsold State school land is distributed among the thirty-four counties of the State as follows: Baker, 19,840; Benton, 200; Coos, 120; Curry, 940; Crook, 40,200; Douglas, 905; Gilliam, 3,520; Grant, 21,840; Harney, 145,280; Jackson, 400; Josephine, 260; Klamath, 9,220; Lake, 94,240; Lincoln, 360; Malheur, 175,520; Morrow, 1,960; Sherman, 1,400; Tillamook, 160; Umatilla, 4,360; Union, 5,120; Wallowa, 3,320; Wasco, 3,560; Wheeler, 8,160.

AGRICULTURE.

By James Withycombe, Director Experiment Station, O. A. C.

Agriculturally, Oregon is destined by virtue of her wealth of rich soil to rank among the best states of the nation. After the forest is harvested, the land is capable of being transformed into productive farms. Although the forest, mineral, fish and other sources of natural wealth are very great, the permanent avenues of revenue will rest in the farm, orchard and garden. Oregon is a commonwealth which enjoys an extremely wide range of production. It is also a section of variable climate, ranging from the most equable on the continent at sea level to perpetual mountain snow. Her latitude and warm influences of the Pacific Ocean permit farming at considerable elevations. There are sections where grass is eternally green and sections where the growing season is short.

The principal agricultural area of the State, however, is characterized by long seasons of growth. In Western and Southern Oregon, for example, green feed can be harvested in the open field practically every day in the year. In these sections, fruit and vegetables, grains and grasses grow in great profusion and of the highest quality.

THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

Take, for example, the Willamette Valley, with its five million acres of fertile soil, where everything in a temperate climate will thrive. This valley is an empire of itself, 150 miles in length and an average of 60 miles in width, not including its mountain slopes, and will be the home some day of two million prosperous, happy people. It is the valley of all valleys for the small farm home. The whole section can easily be made to carry a cow to the acre. Feed in abundance can be produced. Maximum crops of clover, vetch, alfalfa, kale roots and grain can be secured with good cultural methods. In fact, this section possesses every essential to enable the farmer to attain the highest achievements

Mountain Stream in Oregon.

in dairy and animal husbandry. It is not an empty boast when we say the finest livestock in the world can and even has been produced in this matchless section. It is the home of many of the world's champions. The finest of draft horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep and hogs can be economically produced. This section combines the excellent features of the historic stock-breeding centers of Europe. The Jersey finds it as congenial as its native habitat. The Percheron is at home, and the Belgian, Clydesdale and Shire find an evironment eminently suited to them. While it is an ideal home for the best types of livestock, it is equally as good for fruit and general farm and garden crops. If the farmer does not care to engage in dairying or fine stock breeding, he can con-

vert his farm into the best of orchards and gardens; where the trees and vines will be laden with the very best of fruit. It is a valley of rich soil and broad agricultural resources.

WESTERN OREGON.

The Willamette Valley represents less than one-twelfth of the area of the State. Thus there is a great wealth of other farm lands. Take for example along the Columbia and near the shore line of the coast counties, representing a stretch of nearly five hundred miles of rich bottom land. Then there are the exceedingly rich valleys which fringe the Nehalem, Tillamook, Siuslaw, Coos, Coquille and smaller streams; soils which excel in richness the famous dairy lands of Holland. There are thousands of acres of these rich river bottom lands, which, under European methods, could easily be made to carry two cows to the acre.

These rich bottom lands merge into gradual mountain slopes of deep productive soils, now covered with immense forest growth, representing in the State over four hundred billion feet of lumber. These rich mountain slopes in time will be transformed into orchards, farms and gardens, and be the home of a strong, prosperous, rural citizenship. There is approximately in Western Oregon an aggregated stretch of at least nine hundred miles of rich mountain slope soils, well watered and well drained, destined some day to be covered with productive farms and ideal homes.

Western Oregon comprises about one-third of the total area of the State and every acre is practically agricultural land; yet the great bread and meat-producing section of the State is in Eastern and Central Oregon.

EASTERN OREGON.

The famous Columbia River basin is unquestionably one of the best grain sections of the West. Wherever an adequate precipitation is found, it is not unusual to find yields of forty and fifty bushels of wheat per acre. Umatilla County without doubt is one of the very best wheat-growing districts on the coast. It is here where the wheat barons are found with their handsome homes and automobiles. The principal wheat-producing district in Eastern Oregon is embraced in Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla counties. These produce from ten to fifteen million bushels of wheat annually. The soil is mainly a volcanic ash and silt, very fertile and generally deep. These soils are very durable, and will come day be employed in general crop production and livestock husbandry rather than exclusive grain-growing. Conditions are favorable on these wheat farms for an immense production of hogs, fat sheep and other stock.

Then there are the hay, grain, and stock-producing sections, including Union, Wallowa, and Baker counties. In these counties great quantities of wild grass, timothy and alfalfa hay are produced. There are located in these counties a number of phenomenally rich valleys, the most notable of which is the Grand Ronde, comprising about 350,000 acres of excellent hay, fruit, and farming land. Other valleys of great richness are Lostine, Powder River, Eagle, Pine, and many others less extensive. All of these valleys are very fertile, but aside from these there is much excellent agricultural and grazing land in these counties. Hood River, the best known apple region in the world, is included in this district.

CENTRAL OREGON.

Central Oregon embraces an immense undeveloped agricultural area. There are in this part of the State about twenty million acres of land which is being provided with competitive railroad communication, under which condition it will develop and become populated very rapidly. In

this territory there is much good farm land which some day will be transformed into productive farms. At present this portion of the State is largely devoted to range systems of husbandry. It is here where a large proportion of Oregon's three and one-half millions of sheep are found and a large share of the cattle. This section has a great wealth of rich river bottom land, splendidly adapted to the growing of fruit, alfalfa and general farm crops. These river bottom soils are found along the Deschutes, John Day, and Crooked rivers and many other smaller sized streams. This type of land will probably aggregate nearly a million of acres, and some day with proper railroad facilities will be densely populated with prosperous farmers. In addition to these rich river bottom lands there are many plateaus and extensive valleys where

Crater Lake, National Park.

dry farming can be practiced successfully. Among the many valleys the most notable for beauty and extent of area is Harney Valley. This valley comprises nearly one million acres, practically all good agricultural land.

SOUTHEASTERN OREGON.

This principally comprises Klamath and Lake counties, which in extent are veritable empires within themselves. This is pre-eminently a stock and dairying section. It is a section of the State that is somewhat elevated and of striking scenic beauty. There is a great wealth of rich land in these two counties. Alfalfa, grain, and vegetables are the principal agricultural productions in this section. There are more grass and hay-fed cattle sent out annually from Lake and Klamath

counties than from any other two counties in the State. It is also an excellent hog-producing district. Hogs can be grown upon alfalfa and finished for the market with peas and barley. This section offers unusual opportunities to homeseekers, and the greatest need of the community is more people to till the fertile soil. These will come with the advent of the railroad, now in course of construction and in immediate prospect, and the completion of immense irrigation and reclamation projects now under way and under contract.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

This includes Douglas, Josephine, and Jackson counties. Through these sections flow the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, the fruit products in the valleys of which have made Oregon famous. These counties possess a delightful climate and great beauty of landscape. These counties are somewhat broken, but there are numerous valleys which are exceptionally well adapted to fruit and general farming. Douglas County is the first in the market with her strawberries in the spring, and the first grass-fed cattle in the State come from this county, thus proving her claim to early spring growth. Southern Oregon is not only one of the best fruit sections of the State, it is also good for dairying, general farming and especially good for poultry. This should be made one of the greatest poultry sections in the United States. The climate and general environment are highly favorable to poultry. This section is the Switzerland of America. It is not only healthful, which is characteristic of the whole State, but it is also capable of sustaining a large population from the products of the soil.

THE OUTLOOK FOR AGRICULTURE.

The annual production of the farms of Oregon has passed the $100,000,000 mark. This is but a beginning of what the ultimate output will be. There are approximately 30,000,000 acres of possible agricultural land in this State—an agricultural empire, capable, when developed, of easily sustaining a population of 10,000,000 people. It is indeed a land of agricultural opportunity with great possibilities of the soil and a most hospitable climate. In humid Western Oregon a very wide range of crop production can easily be secured. This range of production includes the cereals, forage plants, fruits, and vegetables. In fact, every species of economic plants found in the temperate zone thrives here. This extremely wide range of production is exceptionally favorable to the small farm home. It is pre-eminently a dairying and stock country where every class of domestic farm stock can be grown to the greatest perfection. The finest types of draft and light harness horses are produced in this section. It is a land of boundless opportunities for fruit production. In fact, there are several million acres of choice fruit lands within the borders of the State. The potentiality of Oregon's soil is becoming widely known. Farms are being subdivided and new rural homes are springing up and multiplying in every direction. New orchards are in evidence everywhere, and within a few years the value of the fruit output will be well up into the millions. Agriculture in this State is rapidly coming into its own. Markets are developing and transportation facilities are steadily improving, thus bringing the farms constantly closer to the centers of consumption. Not only are the farms today yielding larger revenues than at any time in the past, but life on the farm has also immeasurably improved. Rural mail, telephones and better roads have added much to the pleasures and comforts of the farm home.

Oregon has a total area of 61,277,440 acres, an area almost twice the size of New York State. Of this area 10,000,000 acres, or 16 per

Multnomah Falls.

cent of the State's area, is classed as agricultural land. Five per cent, or 3,300,000 acres, are improved, of which about 400,000 are irrigated. There are approximately 4,500,000 acres susceptible of irrigation, for which there is a sufficient supply of water available. This area, if irrigated, would create homes for 800,000 additional population, and this in turn would justify an additional population of 900,000 in the cities and towns of the State.

OREGON'S HOP INDUSTRY.

Oregon is the greatest hop-producing State in the Union. The quality raised in this State is regarded by many buyers and brewers as the best, in consequence of which the Oregon hop is in great demand, both upon this continent and abroad, and commands from two to three cents more per pound than those grown elsewhere in this country. Soil, to properly produce hops, must be of immense fertility. Good hop land will produce from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds per acre, and the average price of hops, covering a period of the past 25 years, has been from 15 to 20 cents per pound. During that period the price has ranged from 10 cents to over $1.00 per pound, and the average cost of production is about 8 cents. The State produces an average annual crop of about 95,000 bales, or between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds.

FLAX AND HEMP.

That Oregon can produce a quality of flax and hemp, the fibre of which cannot be excelled any place in the world, is testified to by Dr. James Withycombe, director of the Oregon Experiment Station, and has been repeatedly demonstrated by Eugene Bosse, a Belgian flax and hemp expert, who has conducted a number of experiments in the production of these crops in the Willamette Valley. Mr. Bosse, assisted by practical farmers, has produced a succession of crops of both flax and hemp during the past eight years in this valley, with highly satisfactory results, both from a demonstrative and financial standpoint. Samples of Oregon flax fibre, which were sent to the linen mills of Belgium and Ireland, have produced a quality of linens and other fabrics equal to that of the product of any other part of the world. One bushel of flax seed, costing $5.00, will sow an acre of land, which will produce from two to four tons of flax straw, which sells readily at an average of $15 per ton. The same is true of hemp, but the yield is heavier per acre.

SOME CROP RECORDS.

	Acres	Bushels	Farm value
Corn	17,000	522,000	$ 418,000
Wheat	810,000	16,377,000	15,231,000
Oats	288,000	10,886,000	5,661,000
Barley	180,000	1,984,000	23,140,000
Rye	9,000	153,000	153,000
Potatoes	46,000	7,360,000	4,416,000
Hay	422,000	865,000 (tons)	10,129,000
Hops	23,000	18,800,000 (pounds)	2,820,000

Wool—1,850,000 sheep; average weight of fleece, 8.5 pounds; 68 per cent shrinkage; pounds of wool, washed and unwashed, 15,725,000; pounds of wool, scoured, 4,874,750; farm value, $2,242,885.

ONIONS A PROFITABLE CROP.

About 550 acres of onions were grown in the Willamette Valley during the year 1910, approximating 365 carloads. All excepting a few

acres were grown on beaver-dam land. This land, which is free from clay, may be worked at any time of the year when it is not covered with water, and it readily absorbs and retains the fertilizer. In the most favorable seasons, when the showers continue during the summer, clay land will produce sometimes as much as 175 sacks of 100 pounds each to the acre. On the other hand the beaver-dam land, when sufficiently fertilized and properly irrigated, will produce 400 to 500 sacks to the acre and this crop can be produced almost any season. The buying price quoted for onions at this writing is $2.00 per hundred pounds.

Rogue River Rapids.

THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN OREGON.

By N. C. MARIS, *Associate Editor Rural Spirit.*

Livestock production is one of the great industries of the State of Oregon.

A wise old Scotchman once said to his son: "If you would grow stock successfully, go where the grass grows green and the trees grow tall." That Scotchman was the father of the widely known Prof W. L. Carlyle, whose opinions on livestock and agricultural matters pass at par throughout America. Professor Carlyle, as well as every other expert who has visited and studied conditions here, says they are as nearly ideal as any spot outside of the British Isles, where most of our great breeds of fine stock originated. In Western Oregon the climate and soil is very similar to that of Britain. Here the grass grows green almost the year

around and the trees tower tall and conditions obtain that are conducive to the development of the highest type of animal life of all kinds with the exception of the fine wool sheep, it finding its ideal habitat in the higher, drier plains of that portion of the State lying east of the Cascade Mountains. In proof of the above assertion we need only to point to the fact that an Oregon herd contains most of the Jerseys that stood in the highest rank in the dairy contest at St. Louis, and that an Oregon herd of Shorthorns not only won first honors at that great show but repeated the feat at the Lewis and Clark word's fair the following year. Our either eastern bred or imported stock and their fleeces are unequaled for sheep and goats do not fail to win when brought into competition with luster, length of staple and quality of fiber.

Great as are her interests in fruit, lumber, wheat, and other things, Oregon is pre-eminently a livestock State, and although in the total value of this asset she leads all other states of the Northwest, yet this industry is very meagerly developed and splendid opportunities await the intelligent, persistent undertaker in any branch of this pursuit.

The Oregon range-bred horse has long been noted for his wonderful constitution and endurance, as well as his toughness of character. But the Oregon cayuse is passing with the open range and will soon be a thing of the past. His successor, raised on the ranch, is more aristocratic, retaining his good qualities without the bad ones, and probably averages as high in quality and value as in any other state.

The building of railroads, the moving of our vast forests, the development of great irrigation schemes, the increase of commerce and growth of our cities, makes a demand for the draft horse that can hardly be over-supplied for years to come, and the prices he commands owing to these conditions makes his production a very profitable business.

The splendid qualities of the mule and his special adaptation to drawing the combined harvester and thresher and other such work are just being appreciated, and in his production an industry of importance is developing.

Making Portland the leading meat market of the coast by the erection there of large plants by the leading packers of America is going to greatly improve the business of growing and feeding beef cattle, mutton sheep and hogs by giving a more stable and discriminating market. Largely for lack of this Oregon has shipped from the East 85 per cent of the pork she consumes. This condition should not and will not long continue. Our farmers are fast finding out that our alfalfa, clover, rape, peas, barley and wheat, coupled with this salubrious climate, will produce the choicest of pork and at as great a profit as in the corn belt.

Oregon ranks sixth among the states of the Union as to the number and value of her sheep and first as to average weight of fleece, viz.: 8¾ pounds. The average weight of fleece in the other leading sheep-growing states varies from 5½ to 7 pounds.

In the production of mohair and the reduction of vast areas of brush land to cultivation, the Angora goat has become very profitable and popular, and there is much room for increasing this industry. In a recent address by John W. Fulton, National Secretary of the Angora Goat Association, he made the statement that Oregon not only produced 40 to 50 per cent of all the mohair produced in the United States, but that the quality of fleece is unequaled and that Texas alone ranks ahead of Oregon in number of goats.

Lumber and Timber Industry.

SHEEP, WOOL, AND GOAT INDUSTRY.

Sheep raising is today one of the most profitable industries in the Western country, and Oregon is as well adapted for this business as any state in the Union. Oregon, according to Federal statistics, ranks sixth in the number of sheep and quantity of wool produced. Government statistics give Oregon 1,800,000 sheep, although close observation leads to the opinion that there are almost 2,500,000, principally in Eastern Oregon. Oregon probably has more sheep and produces a greater quantity and better quality of wool than Ohio, and any of the other states in the Union which rank above her in Federal statistics.

The sheep industry in Oregon is today as prosperous as it ever has been. The year 1909, however, was the record breaker. Wool brought top prices, sheep and lambs were higher than they had ever been, and profits ranged from 25 to 75 per cent. The Willamette Valley holds the best prospect for the raising of small herds, almost every farm could support a herd of from 50 to 500 sheep with profit, while the opportunity to run a few sheep at small cost is also open to the farmer of all of the valleys of Eastern Oregon. As the interior develops there is no doubt but that the small sheep-raiser will be an important factor in the wool production of Oregon. The breeding of pure-bred bucks of the long and medium wool breeds for supplying the range breeders presents almost unlimited opportunities. Pure-bred bucks are shipped from this valley to all parts of the world.

The wool clip of the United States is approximately 300,000,000 pounds, of which 200,000,000 pounds is grown in the West and divided among the various states as follows: Oregon 20,000,000 pounds; Washington 5,000,000; California 15,000,000; Idaho 22,000,000; Nevada 7,000,000; Utah 15,000,000; Arizona 6,000,000: New Mexico 20,000.000; Colorado 10,000,000; Wyoming 36,000,000; Montana 38,000,000; North and South Dakota 6,000,000. With a market always open and prices usually strong, the wool producer in Oregon can count on almost certain profits.

SALMON INDUSTRY OF OREGON.

Under the protection of a code of what is considered the best laws of this country for the protection and propagation of fish, which are rigidly enforced and carefully observed by all concerned, the salmon industry of this State has grown to wonderful proportions and is recognized as one of the first industries of Oregon. Artificial propagation of the several species of this most valuable of all commercial varieties of the finny tribe has advanced with rapid strides during the past decade and last year was the banner year of all. The total product of the Columbia River and the Coast streams of Oregon during the 1910 season amounted to approximately 37,000,000 pounds of salmon of all species, adding approximately $3,500,000 to the wealth of the State, according to the statistics compiled and in possession of Master Fish Warden, R. E. Clanton, whose annual report for the year 1910 also shows that better prices prevailed for the fishermen for the raw product last year than ever before—"many individual fishermen receiving from $1,500 to $2,000 for their season's work of three or four months."

While the laws governing the salmon industry have been successful in the past, amendments were made to them during the 1911 session of the legislature which bring them up to a higher state of perfection in their operation and even better results are expected under their provisions in the future. The fish protection laws of the State place all engaged in

the industry upon an equal footing and the revenue derived from annual license fees, from both packer and fishermen, places the industry upon a practically self-supporting basis. One of the features of the new code is the creation of a State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners which is given absolute control as far as the protection, preservation and propagation of fish and game are concerned. This board is composed of five members, four of whom are to be selected by the Governor from the citizens of the State without regard to partisanship and the fifth is to be elected by the four members appointed. These Commissioners will appoint the Master Fish Warden and the State Game Warden as well as all of their deputies. This action consolidates and harmonizes the work of both departments and is designed to eliminate the element of politics from both branches of the work.

Oregon's Celebrated Apples.

The State of Oregon owns and operates every year from 12 to 15 hatcheries throughout the State for the artificial propagation of salmon. The hatchery at Bonneville, on Tanner Creek, one of the tributaries of the Columbia River, is one of the largest of its kind in the United States, if not the world. This hatchery cared for an aggregate of 16,490,450 Chinook salmon eggs during the season of 1909-10, from which 15,170,324 fry were liberated in the Columbia River and its tributaries. The hatchery now has under incubation an aggregate of 12,227,000 eggs, which will hatch out and be ready for liberation this spring after being fed in retaining ponds until they reach a size sufficient to care for themselves before being turned out. In addition to the hatcheries operated by this State, the United States Bureau of Fisheries is also carrying on similar work at various points on the Columbia River and its tributaries as well as on Rogue River.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN OREGON.

By J. W. BAILEY, *State Food and Dairy Commissioner.*

More than fourteen years ago Oregon's dairy industry existed only in the potential. In reality, at that time, it was not. The creameries of the State could be counted on the fingers of one hand. There were no milk condenseries. In all the vast territory now considered our dairy section there were no dairy herds, no farmers who made cow-milking their chief occupation. Like the mining industry of California before the days of '49, Oregon's dairy industry fourteen years ago was unborn.

Unworthy the title of industry then, it is now one of the leading occupations of our State, bringing us in the year of 1910 the enormous revenue of $20,000,000. In that year there were 365 creameries, 81 cheese factories and six large milk-condensing plants operating in our State. Hundreds of dairymen were receiving monthly checks from the sale of their milk or their cream and enjoying the blessed experience of prosperous farm life, with cash to pay for the necessities of life and money to spare for the luxuries which before they had not known.

This is a natural dairy State. Conditions here are favorable to the pursuit of that industry. Other branches of agriculture, such as grain-raising and the production of beef, have been engaged in extensively, but by virtue of the fact that dairying can be engaged in more profitably, it is rapidly replacing the former occupation.

Two facts are considered by every producer of commodities, viz.: The cost of producing and the price received therefor. With the cost of production reduced to the minimum and with a good market for the product, the producer has every assurance of success in business. Herein, Oregon bases her hope of some day being the greatest State in the Union. In no State of the Union can dairy products be produced more cheaply than in Oregon. In no State in the Union do dairymen receive better prices for their milk, their cream and their butter than in Oregon.

"The Dairy Cow Paradise," we are bound to grow and prosper. Still, we have not yet reached our possible development along this line. Our production today does not equal our consumption. The rapid influx of homeseekers which we have experienced within the last few years has added more to our city population than to our producing class. Our farms are still large and our method of agriculture extensive rather than intensive. Again, the prosperity of our dairymen in the past has been largely due to favorable conditions. There has been no science applied to his method of breeding or feeding, and if the average dairyman has done well, we can state emphatically that he could have done better. While we have many dairymen whose cow brings them a gross return of $100 per year, or better, we have many more who get on the average little more than half that sum. The low cost of production alone has enabled them to prosper in a measure.

What we need in Oregon are more dairymen to divide up our large farms, more intelligent and scientific dairymen who will increase our supply of good milk and cream and good dairy cows. We want them to come and share in our prosperity, to enjoy our pleasant and healthful climate and live fat from the bountiful yield of our rich and fertile soils. The world today offers no greater opportunity for the energetic and industrious patron of husbandry than does Oregon—Oregon rich in natural wealth and abounding in natural beauty, young and undeveloped, busy, invigorating and enlivening.

The two great essentials to agricultural prosperity are production and market. There is no question as to the productivity of the soil and stable markets in Oregon are permanently established.

Wild Game in Abundance.

OREGON'S MINING INDUSTRY.

The most encouraging feature in the mining situation in Oregon consists of the fact that "wild-catting" has been almost entirely eliminated from the industry in this State, and money that formerly went for promotion, flotation, commission, brokerage and graft, is now being legitimately applied to the opening up of mines and developing ore bodies of commercial grade.—*Frederick R. Mellis.*

The year 1910 was an important one to the mining industry of Oregon. For many years Oregon has held a steady and important place in placer mining and the output from the gravels of Southern and Eastern Oregon has been an important addition to the world's supply of gold. The opening of 1911 is a time of greater promise for substantial progress in mining than Oregon has ever seen before.

This output has been maintained throughout the past year and placer mining has remained upon the substantial basis that it has been upon for several years. The yearly output is between $250,000 and $300,000, with a total production of over $65,000,000. The greater part of this production comes from Josephine, Jackson, Baker, and Grant counties. The yield from the quartz mines of the State bring the total gold produced in Oregon to approximately the $1,000,000 mark for the year.—*Professor F. L. Barker, University of Oregon.*

In quartz mining Eastern Oregon takes the lead, supplying about three times the amount that comes from Southern Oregon. In all of the mining regions of Oregon development work is going forward. On the middle fork of the Willamette and in Crook and other counties of Central Oregon the coming of railroads has stimulated development, and owners are getting ready for the day when their ore can be shipped from the mine to the market.

Important events of recent date, affecting the mining industry, are the discovery of immense copper lodes in Eastern Oregon; the opening up of important coal beds in Southern Oregon, and the construction of railroads to tap the rich gold, silver and copper mining districts of Eastern and Central Oregon. Among the minerals found in this State are the following: Gold, silver, copper, iron, asbestos, nickel, clay, borax, soda, saltpeter, salt, granite, stone, marble, opals, agates, platinum, molybdenites, asphaltum, lead, lime, gypsum, mercury, infusorial earth, petroleum, natural gas, coal, antimony, kaolin, silica, sapphires, cobalt and nitre.

IRRIGATION AND WATER POWER.

By JOHN H. LEWIS, *State Engineer.*

Irrigation development will go hand in hand with railway development in Oregon, and we are now in the midst of the greatest activity the State has ever witnessed along this line. We have within our borders the largest area of land without transportation facilities of any state in the Union. It is this district that is now being penetrated by new railway lines. Heretofore there has been no incentive to search out the more expensive projects because of the impossibility of their development without transportation facilities. Our water laws are generally conceded to be the best in the Union. They are particularly designed to protect the man who first discovers a project, whether large or small. The past two years have witnessed a most remarkable activity in the development of our water resources, the extent of which can be surpassed by no other state.

Within the next few years, Oregon will be searched as with a fine-tooth comb for feasible irrigation projects. We are already surprised at the discoveries being made, and they are only a drop in the bucket as compared with the total possibilities. While the large spectacular developments are the ones we hear most about, the greatest development of the State will come through the efforts of the intelligent, hard-working man of limited means.

Realizing the great value of our water resources the legislature, in 1909, enacted a model water law which has served to greatly stimulate development. It provides (1st) for the determination and recording of all rights so that the public may know if any surplus water remains for further appropriation and use; (2d) for the granting of new rights to

An Oregon Loganberry Patch.

surplus waters, and (3d) the protection by the State of all rights to the use of water. Under this law a total of 1070 applications for permits to appropriate water have been filed with this department up to November 10, 1910. The estimated cost of the works to be constructed under these application, which will ultimately be approved is $50,000,000.

A new law, accepting the provisions of the Carey Act of Congress of 1894, which grants one million acres of vacant land to certain states provided the state will assume the responsibility of its reclamation and sale in small tracts to actual settlers, was also adopted in 1909, which has likewise served to stimulate development. Under this law, during the past 18 months seven new projects, involving the ultimate reclamation of 420,000 acres have been taken up by the State. The actual cost will

probably average $50 per acre and the total to over $20,000,000. Construction work is now in progress on three Carey Act projects in the Deschutes Valley, which will ultimately reclaim 200,000 acres. About 45,000 acres in this district have so far been reclaimed and sold in small tracts to settlers.

Approximately one-fifth of the State's area, located largely East of the Cascade Mountains, is now vacant government lands, subject to entry. Much of this, if not susceptible to irrigation, is valuable for dry farming purposes. Within the proper districts 320-acre tracts, suitable for this purpose can be entered under the enlarged homestead act.

Where one, or perhaps one and one-half crops of clover are now cut in the Willamette Valley without irrigation, three crops with good fall

Strawberry Time in Oregon.

pasture can be grown with irrigation. In place of one crop of grain, four crops of alfalfa with pasture can be cut under favorable moisture conditions. For the experienced irrigator this offers a fertile field for investigation and profit. Here improved land can be had from $40 to $80 per acre, and much of it is susceptible to cheap irrigation. Under scientific irrigation this land should pay good interest on a valuation of $200 to $500 or more per acre.

Opportunity in Oregon for profitable investment in irrigation enterprises is very great at this time because of the opening for the first time to transportation facilities, of an empire, approximately 20 by 250 miles in extent. With a population of only four to the square mile as compared with 400 in Rhode Island is must be apparent that the snaps have not all been taken up as yet.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

The undeveloped water powers of Oregon are almost unlimited. According to the Oregon Conservation Commission report these amount to 3,317,000 theoretical horsepower. Of this amount less than 35,000 horsepower is at present developed. When the possibility for cheap power production is considered in connection with our almost inexhaustible supplies of raw materials, and the accessibility to rail, river and ocean transportation, it is difficult to predict the extent of development which will occur during the next few years. And this development will be greatly stimulated through the completion of the construction of the Panama Canal. The great water power resources of

Chinese Pheasant, Oregon's Famous Game Bird.

Oregon are due to the fact that almost the heaviest precipitation for the United States occurs along the Cascade Range of mountains which parallel the coast, and rise from 6,000 to 12,000 feet above sea level. The streams rising in these perpetually snow clad mountains fall rapidly to sea level in 40 to 80 miles.

One of the most important streams in the State for the development of water power is the Deschutes River, in Eastern Oregon. It has 3,480 feet fall from Bend to its mouth, 500 feet of this being in the last 36 miles. Within this distance of 36 miles 290,000 theoretical horsepower can be developed. This at the extremely low value of $10 per horsepower per year, would produce an annual revenue of nearly $3,000,000.

The total water power of the State has not been closely estimated as yet. However, it certainly is far in excess of the needs of the immediate future. The water laws of the State relate to power as well as irrigation or any other beneficial use of water. Franchises to the use of water for power are limited to 40 years, and an annual payment must be made to the State for its use.

Valuable information can be obtained free of charge, by application to the Department of Irrigation Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for their publications treating upon irrigation generally in Oregon. For information as to how to appropriate water, or how to measure water, the State Engineer, Salem, Oregon, should be addressed. Blank forms and instructions will be furnished without cost. The price and location of vacant State lands can be ascertained by writing the State Land Board, Salem, Oregon. About 50,000 acres remain for sale at $15.00 per acre. Where it is desired to purchase irrigated land under constructed canals, application should be made to the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce or Commercial Club of the principal town in the district selected for inquiry.

POULTRY INDUSTRY IN OREGON.

Climatic conditions in Oregon are ideal for poultry raising, and no industry in the State is worthy of more attention at the present time. It is probably the only farm industry the products of which are not ample to supply the consumers' demands in this State. In the winter season the cities are clamoring for more fresh eggs, and the supply is never equal to the demand except at prices that are prohibitive to a large majority. It is true that increased production might reach such proportions that prices would fall. That would interest the city, but the farmer has no particular reason to see the production increased to such an extent that prices would fall. But it is possible to get cheaper eggs and the farmer make bigger profits at one and the same time.

The farmer and poultryman need fear no fall in prices so long as eggs and poultry are imported into the State from middle-west states. It is a fact that the city of Portland depends largely on imported eggs during the winter months. Not only that, the people of the rural communities of the Willamette Valley were during the past winter purchasing eggs from the commission houses on Front Street in Portland, that were laid by the hens of Kansas and Nebraska.

Nor need we stop at supplying the home demand, though it is growing faster than production is increasing. There is a large market to the north. The importations into the State of Washington and Territory of Alaska are much larger than into Oregon, and Seattle and Alaska would just as soon or sooner buy Oregon eggs as Kansas or Nebraska eggs. The production, therefore, might be very largely increased without any danger of a fall in prices.

The State produced the past year some $6,000,000 worth of poultry product. Therefore, this is a business worth considering.

With its mild open winters, Oregon affords more natural advantages for the production of winter eggs than the cold, severe climate of the middle west. The fact that Oregon can supply green food the year round is a great advantage, and owing to its many favorable conditions this State will some day be noted for the production of eggs and poultry.

In Southern Oregon poultry raising has become quite an industry, and this section practically supplies the three largest cities on the coast, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

To those familiar with poultry raising Oregon offers the best possible opportunities.

FRUIT AND NUT CULTURE IN OREGON.

By H. M. Williamson, Sec. State Board of Horticulture.

Oregon apples have regularly sold at the highest prices reported in the leading markets of the United States and England during the past ten years. More than ten years ago a carload of Oregon pears was sold at auction in New York at higher average prices than had ever before been known. Since that time Oregon has broken the high-price record repeatedly, but no other State has done so. No strawberries grown anywhere else in the United States enjoy as high a reputation or sell

Diversified Farm Scene.

for as high average prices as those grown in Oregon. The cherries of Oregon are already famous and grow in public esteem as they become better known. The cherries grown in this State are the largest and most luscious grown. It is significant that with one exception the most popular cherries grown on the Pacific Coast originated in Oregon. These include the Black Republican, Major Francis, Oregon, Hoskins, Bing and Lambert. The Italian prune, which was adopted by Oregon, and was a few years ago unknown to the markets of the world and therefore not wanted, has been grown on so extensive a scale in Oregon and been so well introduced to consumers that it is now known both to the markets of the United States and those of Great Britain as the "Oregon

prune," and has acquired so good a reputation that Oregon now obtains a much higher average price per pound for its whole crop of prunes than California receives for its whole crop of long-popular prunes.

The foregoing facts have not been the result of chance. Favorable climatic and soil conditions enable Oregon to achieve the highest excellence in the production of the fruits of the temperate zone.

If varieties are chosen which are adapted to the different climatic conditions found in different portions of the State, apples of the highest quality can be grown in every county of the State. The pear also can be grown throughout the greater portion of the State but finds especially congenial conditions in the Rogue River Valley, where were grown the pears which have broken all records for high prices in carload lots. The cherry reaches the highest perfection in size, beauty and quality in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, but is also grown with notable success at The Dalles and at Cove and other places in Eastern Oregon. The prune is grown for drying in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, and for shipping fresh in Wasco, Umatilla, Union and other Eastern Oregon counties, where the climatic conditions give stone fruits better shipping quality than when grown in Western Oregon. The leading districts in the production of peaches are in the vicinity of Ashland, The Dalles and Milton, Oregon, with new districts developing at other points along the Columbia River and its tributaries in Eastern Oregon. Peaches are also grown to a considerable extent in Douglas County, Oregon, and in specially favorable locations in the Willamette Valley. As yet apricots are grown on a commercial scale only along the Columbia River from The Dalles eastward.

Small fruits are grown with great success both in the irrigated and in the non-irrigated portions of the State. The famous Hood River strawberries are mainly grown by the aid of irrigation. In the portion of the State west of the Cascade Mountains all of the small fruits find most favorable climatic conditions and yield very heavy crops of fruit of the largest size and of highest quality without the aid of irrigation. European varieties of grapes, such as the Flame Tokay, are grown with great success on the hill lands of Jackson and Josephine counties and on the hills adjacent to the Columbia River from The Dalles eastward, and along some of the tributaries of that river. On the warm red hill lands of the Willamette Valley the American varieties of grapes—Concord, Delaware, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, etc., thrive and bear reliable crops of fine fruit. Viticultural authorities have pronounced the hill lands of the Rogue River Valley ideal for the production of the choicest European wine grapes, both as to climatic conditions and soil.

DEVELOPMENT OF NUT CULTURE.

Only within a few years has the fact been discovered that in Oregon and particularly in the Willamette Valley the best varieties of English (Persian) walnuts find congenial conditions. The varieties adapted to this State are those grown in France and include the especially choice Franquette and Mayette varieties, the nuts of which are known on the market as the Grenoble walnuts and sell at the highest prices. The Franquette, Mayette and other varieties introduced from France have done so well since their introduction that a walnut-planting boom has resulted. Those who engage in the business, after taking due care to know that they are planting on good soil in a suitable location the right varieties, may well hope for very satisfactory returns. The conditions of success in walnut growing are a long summer without great heat; deep, rich and thoroughly drained soil; a location exempt from late spring or early fall frosts, and the right varieties which need not extend beyond the two named. Under no circumstances should the varieties

A Sample of Productivity of Soil.

commonly grown in Southern California be planted on a commercial scale in Oregon.

The filbert also thrives in Western Oregon. There is much more possibility of over-production of the filbert than of the walnut, and yet the United States imports annually about one million dollars' worth of filberts which can be produced with profit in Oregon. The almond can be grown only in specially favored localities—that is, the choicer market varieties, and so far has received little attention in this State. Chestnuts of both the European and American varieties thrive and bear well in Oregon. The European varieties bear heavily and the American seedling chestnuts grown in the State have the same size and quality as those grown in the east. As yet the pests and diseases which are most troublesome in the east to chestnut growers are unknown here and the planting of choice varieties of American chestnuts would probably prove very remunerative.

The fruit-growing industry of Oregon has entered upon an era of great development. The time is coming when Oregon will in all probability rank first in the production of apples, pears, cherries, walnuts and filberts.

OREGON'S FRUIT CROP FOR 1910.

	Boxes.	*Pounds.*	*Value.*
Apples	2,650,000	.....	$2,500,000
Pears	292,000	.....	420,000
Peaches	970,000	.....	485,000
Prunes, dried	.....	28,000,000	1,680,000
Prunes and plums, fresh	*300,000	.....	195,000
Cherries	.....	4,600,000	200,000
Apricots	15,000	.....	10,000
Grapes	.....	4,500,000	135,000
Strawberries	.....	10,500,000	577,000
Blackberries	.....	1,750,000	75 000
Raspberries	.....	2,250,000	105,000
Loganberries	.....	4,000,000	165,000
Currants	.....	425,000	25,500
Gooseberries	.....	500,000	20,000
Other fruits	.....	.....	35,000
Nuts	.....	250,000	35,000
Total	4 227,000	56,775,000	$6,662,500

*Crates.

Although the summers are dry in all parts of Oregon, the annual rainfall is ample for the productions of fruits of all kinds without the aid of irrigation in the portion of the State lying west of the Cascade Mountains and in considerable areas east of those mountains. There are large areas of land in the State which are admirably adapted to the raising of fruit by irrigation, but more than 90 per cent of the fruit produced in the State is raised without irrigation and it is not probable that the proporton so raised will decrease. Oregon is in fact peculiarly fortunate in having a greater area of good orchard land adapted to fruit culture without irrigation than can be found in any other State on the Pacific Coast.

Haying Scene in Oregon.

OREGON'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

W. E. Chancellor, lecturer on History of Educational Theory, Johns Hopkins University, says in the Atlantic Educational Journal: "I have read the school laws of every state in the Union; Oregon has the best."

The school district governed by an elective board of from three to five directors is the unit of the school system in Oregon. This board manages the finances of the district, and elects teachers. Once a year the school district holds a school meeting, which all legal voters of the district are privileged to attend, and special meetings are called from time to time by the board of directors as the need arises. The districts of a county have a supervising officer called the county superintendent, who looks after the interests and welfare of all the districts of a county. This officer visits each district at least once a year, inspects the buildings, looks after the school itself, and supervises the work of the teacher. In the same manner, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction cares for the educational interests of the entire State.

GRADING AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The schools of Oregon use a uniform course of study, which provides for eight grades in the grammar schools, and four years of work in the high schools. The State uses also a uniform series of text-books. If a pupil moves from one part of Oregon to another he may keep the same books, enter school and be very easily classified. When the eight grades are completed, the pupil takes the eighth grade examination on questions prepared by the State Superintendent, and graded by the county board of examiners. If successful, he receives a diploma signed by the county superintendent and his teacher, which entitles him to enter any high school in the State.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The high schools are now in a period of development in Oregon. Some have one year, some two, three and four. The course requires four years of high school work, so when a pupil leaves in a district that has only one, two or three-year high school, he usually goes to some four-year school to finish his course. These smaller high schools are adding to their courses each year and more than 50 new high schools were organized during the past year.

The State institutions, the University of Oregon, the Oregon Agricultural College, and the normal school at Monmouth have their courses so arranged that they correlate well with that of the high schools, and these schools, together with a large number of good private and sectarian colleges, finish the free education that is offered to the boys and girls of Oregon.

Space will not permit the mention of all the schools of the State, but it may be said that the Catholics are well represented throughout the State by grammar schools and academies, and have also the Mt. Angel College at Mt. Angel, the Columbia University, and a women's academy at Portland. The Presbyterians have a college at Albany and an academy at Portland; the Methodists a university at Salem; the Baptists a college at McMinnville; the Friends a college at Newberg, and the Congregationalists established the Pacific University, situated at Forest Grove.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Legislature passed a compulsory educational law which is as near self-operative as any law well can be. Truant officers and teachers are

Combined Harvester in Oregon.

in danger of penalty if they neglect their duty in seeing to the regular attendance of the children under their attendance. A humane feature of the law is that the children are never placed under arrest. Parents or guardians are arrested and fined if they fail to keep their children in school. County superintendents report that the law is working well and that they are having no difficulty in enforcing the law. At the recent conference of state school superintendents held at Washington, D. C., it was the consensus of opinion of those who spoke upon this subject that the educators of Oregon had framed a compulsory educational law superior to that of any other state in the Union. Several measures of a remedial and corrective nature were enacted by the legislative session of 1911 which are designed to raise the standard of the public school system of the State.

Thus while a careful reading of Oregon's most important school laws—the law in regard to grading and text-books, the high school law, especially that part pertaining to union high schools, many of which are now being formed, the compulsory education law, and the library law--will show that Oregon's school system is equal to that of any other state, and the system is being improved continually. The tendencies of the present day for vocational work in the schools is being met in a practical manner, while the plan for centralizing the power of school districts will give the present generation the benefit of facilities and advantages in keeping with the progressive spirit of this century.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN OREGON.

By O. P. Hoff, State Commissioner of Labor.

While Oregon is largely undeveloped and thought of in the east as a new land, sparkling with opportunity and "overflowing with milk and honey," the conditions that confront the laboring man here are very much the same as in the states whose names contain no suggestion of the wild west with its frontier hardships and rewards, because such a conception of Oregon is largely a mistaken one.

While Oregon's undeveloped resources are truly great and all that is claimed for them by her many enthusiasts, every ambition and advanced system of civilization known to the elite east exists in full flower in Oregon. There are no bonanzas of gold or silver merely awaiting the eye of the casual observer. All such have long ago been staked and prospected, and like many other eldorados, they are largely a thing of the past to the man with the pick and shovel.

Workingmen who come to Oregon with little save brawny arms and willing hearts, will find little more here to repay them for the great expense of emigrating to a new country, than they already have in a reasonably prosperous community in the east, middle west, north or south. Manual labor is the same here as everywhere. Salaried situations are no different. Wages compared with living expenses are so nearly similar to the average of other places as to warrant no boasting of our advantages in this respect. When loud announcements are seen telling of wonderful opportunities, and fabulous wages for labor on the Pacific Coast, the thoughtful and fairly satisfied workingman should consider the matter seriously and understand these allurements are often misleading.

Large projects require many laborers, and often these spring up in Oregon, but the means of bringing workingmen here is just as rapid and

cheap as in any section of the country, hence it is not to be expected but that wages are very much the same.

Oregon's advantages for laboring people without sufficient accumulations to give them a start, are: A mild climate, certainty of crops, absence of damaging storms, and opportunities as good as any other state.

With empty hands, I question that the emigrating workingman, has much to gain over other places by coming out here. If he, on the other hand, has been able to accumulate, say a couple of thousand dollars to start with, he is then in a condition to take advantage of such opportunities as the State offers. During the harvesting of the different

100,000 Sacks of Wheat Awaiting Shipment.

crops there is a demand for additional labor; the rest of the year there are many idle unable to find employment. The workingman who can expect to reap benefit from the condition that exists in this State is he who can get possession of a few acres of land and make a home, and such land must be mostly gotten by purchasing part of subdivided farms. It is a mistake to figure now on getting valuable government land even out here, although some is to be had, it is true, that will yield splendidly to the man who is willing to pay the price incident to the hardships of developing and improving it, and putting up with the disadvantages of isolated living.

OREGON'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Abstract of reports of State Bank Examiner showing condition of 155 banks at close of business November 10, 1910, classified as Incorporated, Private, Foreign and Branch Banks.

	Incorporated, 139	Private, 12	Foreign, 1	Branch, 3	Total, 155 Banks
RESOURCES					
Loans and discounts	$ 30,706,594 96	$ 1,089,790 66	$ 1,957,163 26	$ 495,515 15	$ 34,249,064 03
Overdrafts	528,789 55	48,599 87	10,767 68	1,066 12	589,222 72
Bonds and warrants	9,142,442 51	313,932 60	789,967 28	22,176 66	10,268,521 05
Stocks and other securities	1,466,094 53	48,463 59	119 00	61,070 82	1,575,747 94
Banking house	470,008 33	45,650 15			515,659 38
Furniture and fixtures					
Other real estate owned	1,447,713 66	9,085 78	24,294 09	2,039 70	1,483,133 23
Due from banks and bankers (not reserve banks)	9,394,887 31	629,228 93	813,201 25	332,889 79	11,170,157 28
Due from reserve banks	288,926 49	7,528 66	47,310 26		294,665 41
Checks and other cash items	455,967 61	20,581 47	36,055 13	8,323 23	520,917 44
Exchanges for clearing house	5,322,538 74	146,738 22	357,557 81	78,640 46	5,905,470 23
Cash on hand	56,564 65				56,564 65
Expense account	167,424 73				167,424 73
Other items than above					
Totals	$ 59,398,785 97	$ 2,359,602 43	$ 4,036,435 76	$ 991,723 93	$ 66,736,548 09
LIABILITIES					
Capital stock paid in	$ 7,121,025 00	$ 320,000 00	$ 200,000 00	$ 110,000 00	$ 7,751,025 00
Surplus	1,680,938 26	57,698 43		1,200 00	1,739,836 69
Undivided profits	1,151,361 18	69,746 65	16,558 34	12,007 97	1,249,664 14
Dividends unpaid	4,616 31			881 69	5,498 00
Due to banks and bankers	2,929,134 00	31,670 68	370,692 15		3,331,496 79
Deposits due State Treasurer	159,738 64				159,738 64
Deposits subject to check					
Demand certificates	46,038,758 11	1,794,624 35	3,448,982 11	867,634 27	52,149,948 84
Time certificates					
Savings deposits					
Certified checks					
Cashier's checks outstanding	16,388 43				16,388 43
Notes and bills re-discounted	79,208 00				79,208 00
Bills payable					
Certificates of deposit issued for money borrowed	107,565 60				107,565 60
Reserved for taxes	1,850 00				1,850 00
Liabilities other than those above stated	108,152 36	86,802 37	263 15		194,267 87
Totals	$ 59,398,785 97	$ 2,359,602 43	$ 4,036,495 76	$ 991,723 93	$ 66,736,548 09

Banks (National)—11,273 depositors in 12 National Banks in Oregon represent savings aggregating $10,951,201.84, or a per capita average of $971.46, as compared to a per capita average of $292.91 in California and $797.21 in Washington.

An Eastern Oregon Ranch.

PORTLAND'S BANKING RECORD.

Few, if any, other cities in the United States made such a good record in banking business during 1910 as did Portland, Oregon's metropolis. At the end of 1909 the total clearings for the year were $391,028,890.61, an increase of more than 25 per cent over 1908. Last year, however, the aggregate clearings jumped to $517,171,867.97, a gain of $126,142,977.36, or 33.3 per cent in a single year.

LEGISLATION LIGHTENS TAXATION.

Through the enactment of laws by the legislature, licensing and taxing private corporations, taxing inheritances, licensing insurance companies, etc., and the receipt of funds from other sources, the burden of defraying the expenses of State government has been lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers of the State in the aggregate of over two and one-half million dollars within the past 11 years, ending December 31, 1910, and the receipts from these sources of indirect taxation are increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. This revenue is exclusive of the revenue derived from the annual tax levied on the several counties within the State.

Legislation regulating, licensing and taxing corporations only dates back to the year 1903, when the annual revenue from this and other indirect sources amounted to $147,149.34 and the revenue from these sources has increased to $393,201.96 for the annual report period ending September 30, 1910. The indirect tax receipts will approximate one million dollars for the biennial period ending December 31, 1912.

The recent legislature passed laws licensing automobiles within the State, and increasing the fees for filing of trademarks, fees and licenses of insurance companies, etc., which will increase the revenue from these indirect sources at least $135,000 within the ensuing biennial period. Each succeeding general election and session of the legislature sees the enactment of laws calculated to lighten the individual's burden of taxation.

Statement of the revenue of the State applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government derived from indirect license and taxation, from September 30, 1909, to September 30, 1910, and exclusive of the revenue derived from the annual tax levied on the several counties within the State:

Source derived	Sept. 30, 1909	Sept. 30, 1910
Interest deferred payments State tax	$ 577.14	$ 13.50
Tax foreign insurance companies	14,646.13	44,610.66
Transfers from inheritance tax fund	51,720.67	61,536.64
Fees for keeping deposits express and insurance companies	6,041.95	666.64
Fees of department of State	70,554.75	78,134.98
Corporation license fees	127,452.24	138,285.31
Fees for examination of banks	2,520.00	3,230.00
Interest on deposit of State funds	10,130.79	10,005.65
License fees sleeping car, refrigerator car, oil, express, telegraph and telephone companies	8,000.74	6,415.55
Supreme Court fees	5,771.45	7,014.75
Maintenance of local insane	1,866.34	3,293.01
Maintenance of feeble-minded	.....	3,509.73
Prison labor	15,340.21	8,089.86
Rents and sales State property	3,009.99	3,444.44
Fees of State Engineer	.....	12,346.13
Fees of Board of Control	.....	4,835.98
Transfers from swamp land fund	1,398.90	5,791.95
Sales of codes, session laws, etc	11.83	1.85
Fines for violation game laws, etc	456.37	.....
Board U. S. inmates reform school	367.25	665.90
From miscellaneous sources	1,225.20	1,309.43
Total	$321,662.98	$393,201.96

An Oregon Hop Field.

STATEMENT.

SHOWING BY COUNTIES.

First. The total taxable property in each county and of the State as last assessed by the county assessor and equalized by the county board of equalization thereof and certified by the various county clerks to the Secretary of the Board of State Tax Commissioners as of the date of the last county assessment.

Second. Value of taxable property assessed and equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners and apportioned according to county ratio.

Third. Total value of taxable property, including that equalized by the county board of equalization and that equalized and apportioned by the Board of State Tax Commissioners.

Fourth. Total value of taxable property as equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners.

Fifth. Per cent of equalized value to total and per cent of the State taxes to be paid by the several counties.

Baker	$ 19,897,345 00	$ 6,020,314 00	$ 25,917,659 00	$ 21,880,825 00	.025246
Benton	8,960,514 00	670,982 00	9,631,496 00	11,175,424 00	.013227
Clackamas	21,080,400 00	3,153,617 00	24,234,017 00	28,587,376 00	.033836
Clatsop	8,650,496 00	871,828 00	9,522,324 00	20,423,452 00	.024173
Columbia	13,366,455 00	2,054,821 00	15,421,276 00	14,553,222 00	.017225
Coos	15,461,795 00	248,790 00	15,710,585 00	19,171,870 00	.022692
Crook	9,199,008 00	16,040 00	9,215,048 00	10,191,023 00	.012062
Curry	3,985,208 00	4,956 00	3,990,159 00	3,322,550 00	.003933
Douglas	26,810,740 00	5,837,818 00	31,648,558 00	30,270,692 00	.035828
Gilliam	6,627,415 00	3,805,305 00	10,432,720 00	8,790,597 00	.010404
Grant	5,513,952 00	76,210 00	5,590,162 00	7,065,396 00	.008363
Harney	6,992,605 00	3,773 00	6,996,378 00	7,282,233 00	.008619
Hood River	8,951,200 00	2,089,189 00	11,040,389 00	9,302,618 00	.011010
Jackson	30,266,649 00	4,033,315 00	34,299,964 00	28,901,108 00	.034207
Josephine	7,825,860 00	1,670,826 00	9,496,186 00	10,501,937 00	.012430
Klamath	12,210,459 00	226,219 00	12,436,678 00	12,757,202 00	.015099
Lake	8,065,279 81	18,132 00	8,083,411 81	6,893,134 81	.008159
Lane	34,745,540 00	3,245,929 00	37,991,469 00	34,478,995 00	.040803
Lincoln	8,456,221 00	507,858 00	8,964,079 00	6,608,982 00	.007822
Linn	25,035,780 00	3,280,762 00	28,316,492 00	28,631,331 00	.033888
Malheur	8,834,880 00	1,082,088 00	9,916,968 00	9,115,664 00	.010789
Marion	34,960,490 00	4,112,267 00	39,072,757 00	39,507,190 00	.046760
Morrow	9,562,845 00	3,203,599 00	12,766,444 00	9,715,991 00	.011500
Multnomah	277,029,995 00	24,795,654 00	301,8 5,649 00	300,883,190 00	.356122
Polk	13,046,180 00	1,466,716 00	14,512,896 00	16,304,732 00	.019298
Sherman	5,932,000 00	2,214,146 00	8,146,146 00	7,687,605 00	.009099
Tillamook	13,920,278 00	82,363 00	14,002,641 00	13,576,482 00	.016069
Umatilla	34,574,590 00	12,896,772 00	47,461,362 00	39,060,866 00	.046232
Union	13,709,145 00	3,555,894 00	17,265,039 00	20,366,508 00	.024106
Wallowa	10,459,415 00	1,396,125 00	11,855,540 00	10,233,109 00	.012112
Wasco	9,202,230 00	1,991,740 00	11,193,970 00	13,660,175 00	.016168
Washington	16,149,060 00	1,541,016 00	17,690,076 00	20,867,892 00	.024699
Wheeler	3,576,005 00	3,263 00	3,579,268 00	4,021,182 00	.004759
Yamhill	15,564,424 93	1,095,477 00	16,659,901 93	19,662,659 93	.023261
Totals	$ 747,624,404 74	$ *97,263,304 00	$ 844,887,708 74	$ 844,887,708 74	1.000000

*NOTE.—Of the total of $844,887,708.74 of taxes apportioned among the several counties of the State, to bear the burden of government for the year 1911, the public service corporations of the State must bear $97,263,304, as equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners, upon the assessment roll for the year 1910.

CONSTITUTION OF OREGON

(This Constitution was framed by a convention of sixty delegates chosen by the people at the general election on the first Monday of June, 1857. The convention met on the third Monday of August of the same year, and adjourned on the 18th of September. On the second Monday of November, 1857, the Constitution was ratified by a majority vote of the electors of the Territory, as provided by Article XVIII, and the Act of Congress admitting Oregon into the Union was approved February 14, 1859, on which date the Constitution went into effect.)

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. Principles of Social Compact.
We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in right; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

§ 2. Freedom of Worship.
All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

§ 3. Freedom of Religious Opinion.
No law shall in any case whatever control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

§ 4. No Religious Qualification for Office.
No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

§ 5. No Money to Be Appropriated for Religion.
No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either house of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 6. No Religious Test of Witnesses.
No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief, to affect the weight of his testimony.

§ 7. Manner of Swearing Witnesses.
The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

§ 8. Freedom of Speech.
No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

§ 9. Searches, Seizures and Warrants.
No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure; and no war-

rant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

§ 10. Justice to Be Open and Without Price.

No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property or reputation.

§ 11. Rights of Accused in Criminal Prosecutions.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusa-

Group of Mortgage Raisers.

tion against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

§ 12. Twice in Jeopardy.

No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.

§ 13. Treatment of Persons Under Arrest.

No person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

§ 14. Bail.
Offenses, except murder and treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

§ 15. Punishment of Crime.
Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

§ 16. Excessive Bail and Fines—Power of Jury in Criminal Prosecutions.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but all penalties shall be proportioned to the offense. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as to the law and the right of new trial, as in civil cases.

§ 17. Trial by Jury in Civil Cases.
In all civil cases, the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

§ 18. Private Property Taken for Public Uses.
Private property shall not be taken for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded, without just compensation: nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

§ 19. Imprisonment for Debt.
There shall be no imprisonment for debt except in case of fraud or absconding debtors.

§ 20. Exclusive Privileges.
No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

§ 21. Laws of Certain Nature Not to Be Passed.
No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be passed, nor shall any law be passed, the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided in this Constitution; provided, that laws locating the Capital of the State, locating county seats and submitting town and corporate acts, and other local and special laws may take effect or not, upon a vote of the electors interested.

§ 22. How Laws Suspended.
The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by the authority of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 23. Habeas Corpus.
The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

§ 24. Treason, Evidence Of.
Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

§ 25. Effect of Conviction.
No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

§ 26. Assemblages of the People.
No law shall be passed restraining any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the legislature for redress of grievances.

§ 27. Right to Bear Arms.
The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State, but the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 28. Quartering Soldiers.
No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 29. Titles of Nobility.
No law shall be passed granting any title of nobility, or conferring hereditary distinctions.

§ 30. Emigration.
No law shall be passed prohibiting emigration from the State.

§ 31. Rights of White Foreigners—What Immigration May Be Restrained.
White foreigners who are or may hereafter become residents of this State shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and descent of property as native-born citizens. And the Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.

"Peaches."

§ 32. Taxes and Duties.
No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the Legislative Assembly; and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

§ 33. Enumeration of Rights, How Construed.
This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

§ 34. Prohibition of Slavery.
There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

§ 35. Free Negroes and Mulattoes.
No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by penal laws for the removal by public officers of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from the State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the State, or employ or harbor them.

(These restrictions upon the rights of negroes and mulattoes are abrogated by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.)

ARTICLE II.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

§ 1. Elections Free.
All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 2. Qualifications of Electors.
In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

§ 3. Idiots, Insane, and Convicts.
No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

§ 4. Residence.
For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this State; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any alms-house or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

§ 5. Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines Not to Vote—Residence Of.
No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

§ 6. Negroes, Chinamen, Etc.
No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

(These restrictions upon the right of suffrage of negroes, mulattoes, Chinamen, and all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof were abrogated by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.)

§ 7. Bribery at Elections.
Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

§ 8. Election Laws.
The Legislative Assembly shall enact laws to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein from power, bribery, tumult and other improper conduct.

Sample of Sheep Industry.

§ 9. Penalty for Dueling.
Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

§ 10. Lucrative Offices.
No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislative Assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this Constitution expressly permitted; provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

§ 11. Ineligibility to Office of Collector, When.
No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

§ 12. Temporary Appointment to Office.
In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

§ 13. Privileges of Electors.
In all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same; and no elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 14. Time of Holding Elections.
The regular general biennial election in Oregon for the year A. D. 1910 and thereafter shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. All officers except the Governor, elected for a six-year term in 1904 or for a four-year term in 1906, or for a two-year term in 1908, shall continue to hold their respective offices until the first Monday in January, 1911; and all officers, except the Governor, elected at any regular general biennial election after the adoption of this amendment, shall assume the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday in January following such election. All laws pertaining to the nomination of candidates, registration of voters, and all other things incident to the holding of the regular biennial election shall be enforced and be effected the same number of days before the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November that they have heretofore been before the first Monday in June biennially, except as may hereafter be provided by law.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by the Legislative Assembly (H. J. R. No. 7) filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 23, 1907, and adopted by vote of the people, 65,728 for and 18,590 against, June 1, 1908. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 23, 1908.
Note 2.—Section 14 as originally adopted was as follows: "General elections shall be held on the first Monday of June, biennially."

§ 15. How Votes to Be Given.
In all elections by the Legislative Assembly, or by either branch thereof, votes shall be given openly or viva voce, and not by ballot, forever; and in all elections by the people, votes shall be given openly, or viva voce, until the Legislative Assembly shall otherwise direct.

§ 16. Plurality Elects—Provision for Proportional Representation.
In all elections authorized by this Constitution until otherwise provided by law, the person or persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, but provisions may be made by law for elections by equal proportional representation of all the voters for every office which is filled by the election of two or more persons whose official duties, rights and powers are equal and concurrent. Every qualified elector resident in his precinct and registered as may be required by law, may vote for one person under the title for each office. Provision may be made by law for the voter's direct or indirect expression of his first, second or additional choices among the candidates for any office. For an

Wool Ready for Market.

office which is filled by the election of one person it may be required by law that the person elected shall be the final choice of a majority of the electors voting for candidates for that office. These principles may be applied by law to nominations by political parties and organizations.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 30, 1908, and was adopted by vote of the people, 48,868 for and 34,128 against, June 1, 1908. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 23, 1908.

Note 2.—Section 16 as originally adopted was as follows: "In all elections held by the people under this Constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected."

§ 17. Place of Voting.

All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside, for county officers, and in any county in the State for State officers, or in any county of a Congressional District in which such electors may reside, for Members of Congress.

§ 18. Recall.

Every public officer in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the legal voters of the State or of the electoral district from which he is elected. There may be required twenty-five per cent, but not more, of the number of electors who voted in his district at the preceding election for Justice of the Supreme Court to file their petition demanding his recall by the people. They shall set forth in said petition the reasons for said demand. If he shall offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy shall be filled as may be provided by law. If he shall not resign within five days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within twenty days in his said electoral district to determine whether the people will recall said officer. On the sample ballot at said election shall be printed in not more than two hundred words, the reasons for demanding the recall of said officer as set forth in the recall petition, and in not more than two hundred words, the officer's justification of his course in office. He shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of said special election shall be officially declared. Other candidates for the office may be nominated to be voted for at said special election. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term, whether it be the person against whom the recall petition was filed, or another. The recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination to such office should be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required. No such petition shall be circulated against any officer until he has actually held his office six months, save and except that it may be filed against a senator or representative in the Legislative Assembly at any time after five days from the beginning of the first session after his election. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected unless such further petitioners shall first pay into the public treasury which has paid such special election expenses, the whole amount of its expenses for the preceding special election. Such additional legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by the Legislative Assembly, including provision for payment by the public treasury of the reasonable special election campaign expenses of such officer. But the words "the Legislative Assembly shall provide" or any similar or equivalent words in this Constitution or any amendment thereto, shall not be construed to grant to the Legislative Assembly any exclusive power of law-making nor in any way to limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people.

Note 1.—the above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 29, 1908, and adopted by vote of the people, 58,381 for and 31,002 against, June 1, 1908. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 23, 1908.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

§ 1. Powers of Government.

The powers of the government shall be divided into three separate departments—the Legislative, the Executive, including the Administrative, and the Judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another except as in this Constitution expressly provided.

Day's Catch of Royal Chinook Salmon.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Legislative Authority—Style of Bill—Initiative and Referendum.

The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Legislative Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislative Assembly. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative, and not more than eight per cent of the legal voters shall be required to propose any measure by such petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. Initiative petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety), either by the petition signed by five per cent of the legal voters, or by the Legislative Assembly, as other bills are enacted. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislative Assembly which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures referred to the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the State shall be had at the biennial regular general elections, except when the Legislative Assembly shall order a special election. Any measure referred to the people shall take effect and become the law when it is approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, and not otherwise. The style of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oregon." This section shall not be construed to deprive any member of the Legislative Assembly of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for Justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition for the initiative or for the referendum shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. Petitions and orders for the initiative and for the referendum shall be filed with the Secretary of State, and in submitting the same to the people he, and all other officers, shall be guided by the general laws and the act submitting this amendment, until legislation shall be especially provided therefor.

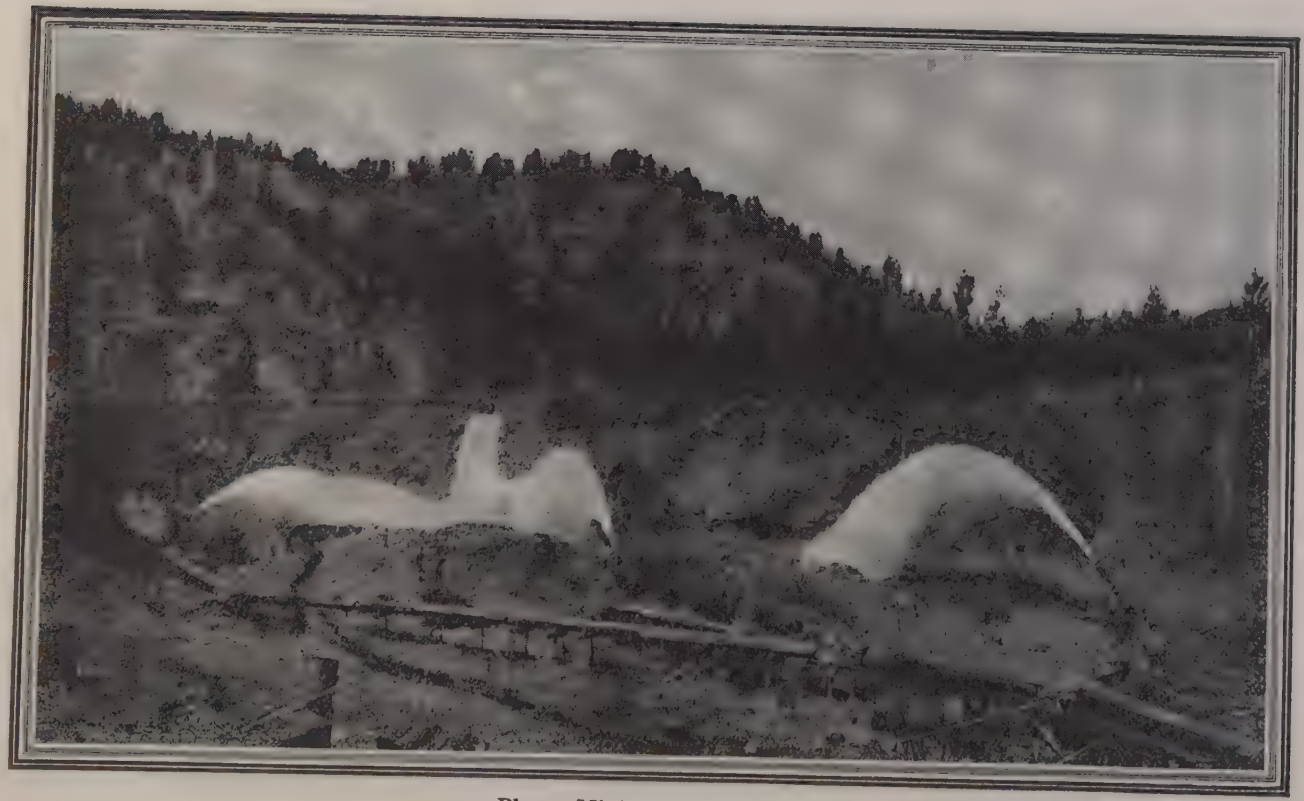
Note.—The above section is an amendment to the original Constitution, and was adopted by the Twentieth Legislative Assembly; adopted by the Twenty-first Legislative Assembly; adopted by the people, by vote of 62,024 for, to 5,668 against it, June 2, 1902.

§ 1a. Initiative and Referendum on Local, Special and Municipal Laws and Parts of Laws.

The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections, or parts of any act of the Legislative Assembly in the same manner in which such power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of that act from becoming operative. The initiative and referendum powers reserved to the people by this Constitution are hereby further reserved to the legal voters of every municipality and district, as to all local, special and municipal legislation, of every character, in or for their respective municipalities and districts. The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that cities and towns may provide for the manner of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to their municipal legislation. Not more than ten per cent of the legal voters may be required to order the referendum nor more than fifteen per cent to propose any measure, by the initiative, in any city or town.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 3, 1906, and adopted by vote of the people, 47,678 for, and 16,735 against, June 4, 1906. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 25, 1906.

Note 2.—Section 1 as originally adopted was as follows: "The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the Legislative Assembly which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The style of every bill shall be 'Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon,' and no law shall be enacted except by bill."



Placer Mining in Oregon.

§ 2. Number of Senators and Representatives.
The Senate shall consist of sixteen, and the House of Representatives of thirty-four members, which number shall not be increased until the year eighteen hundred and sixty, after which time the Legislative Assembly may increase the number of Senators and Representatives; always keeping, as near as may be, the same ratio as to the number of Senators and Representatives; provided, that the Senate shall never exceed thirty, and the House of Representatives sixty members.

§ 3. By Whom Chosen.
The Senators and Representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may from time to time be divided by law.

§ 4. Term of Office—Senators, How Classified.
The Senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and Representatives for the term of two years from the day next after their general election; provided, however, that the Senators elect, at the first session of the Legislative Assembly under this Constitution, shall be divided by lot into two equal classes, as nearly as may be; and the seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of the increase of the number of Senators, they shall be so annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes as to keep them as nearly equal as possible.

§ 5. Census.
The Legislative Assembly shall, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and every ten years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the State.

§ 6. Apportionment.
The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States or this State, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white population in each. And the ratio of Senators and Representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of white population of such county or district, by such respective ratios; and when a fraction shall result from such division, which shall exceed one-half of such ratio, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction. And in case any county shall not have the requisite population to entitle such county to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county for senatorial or representative purposes.

§ 7. Senatorial Districts.
A senatorial district, when more than one county shall constitute the same, shall be composed of contiguous counties, and no county shall be divided in creating senatorial districts.

§ 8. Qualification of Senators, Etc.
No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been for one year next preceding his election an inhabitant of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

§ 9. When Free From Arrest—Words Uttered in Debate.
Senators and Representatives in all cases, except for treason, felony, or breaches of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislative Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislative Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. Nor shall a member, for words uttered in debate in either House, be questioned in any other place.

§ 10. Sessions of the Legislative Assembly.
The sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall be held biennially at the Capital of the State, commencing on the second Monday of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day shall have been appointed by law.

Note.—As allowed by the last clause in Section 10, the Legislative Assembly of the State, at its session held in 1882, passed an act changing the time of meeting of the assembly from that time forward to the second Monday in January, following each biennial election.

Some Melons in Oregon.

§ 11. Election of Officers—Judge of Qualification of Members, Etc.
Each House, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, determine its own rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournments; but neither House shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

§ 12. Quorum.
Two-thirds of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either House fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

§ 13. Journal—When Yeas and Nays to be Entered.
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; provided, that on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

§ 14. When Session May be Secret.
The doors of each House, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either House may require secrecy.

§ 15. Punishment of Members.
Either House may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

§ 16. Punishment of Person Not a Member.
Either House, during its session, may punish by imprisonment any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House, by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

§ 17. General Powers.
Each House shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent State.

§ 18. Bills—Where to Originate.
Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

§ 19. Reading of Bills and Vote on Final Passage.
Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each House, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending, shall, by a vote of yeas or nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

§ 20. Subject and Title of Act.
Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

§ 21. Act to be Plainly Worded.
Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

§ 22. Mode of Revision and Amendment.
No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

Sample of Oregon Grapes.

§ 23. What Local and Special Laws Prohibited.
The Legislative Assembly shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:
1. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, and of constables;
2. For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;
3. Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
4. Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;
5. Granting divorces;
6. Changing the names of persons;
7. For laying, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;
8. Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public squares;
9. Summoning and empaneling grand and petit jurors;
10. For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township or road purposes;
11. Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds;
12. In relation to interest on money;
13. Providing for opening and conducting the elections of State, county or township officers, and designating the places of voting;
14. Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees.

§ 24. Suit Against State.
Provision may be made by general law for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after or existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.

§ 25. Majority Necessary to Pass a Bill—Bill to be Signed by Presiding Officer.
A majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses.

§ 26. Protest.
Any member of either House shall have the right to protest, and have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

§ 27. What Statute a Public Law.
Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

§ 28. When Act to Take Effect.
No act shall take effect until ninety days from the end of the session at which the same shall have been passed, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

§ 29. Compensation of Members.
The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of three dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, receive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members.

§ 30. Members Not Eligible to Other Office.
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office, the election to which is vested in the Legislative Assembly; nor shall be appointed to any civil office of profit which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased

during such term, but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any officer elective by the people.

§ 31. Oath of Members.

The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability."

And such oath may be administered by the Governor, Secretary of State, or Judge of the Supreme Court.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Executive Power—Term of Office.

The chief executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four years; and no person shall be eligible to such office more than eight, in any period of twelve years.

§ 2. Qualifications of Governor.

No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been three years next preceding his election, a resident within this State.

§ 3. Who Not Eligible.

No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or under this State, or under any other power, shall fill the office of Governor; except as may be otherwise provided in this Constitution.

§ 4. Election of Governor.

The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly, and the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the Secretary of State, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 5. In Case of Tie.

The person having the highest number of votes for Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal, and the highest number of votes for Governor, the two houses of the Legislative Assembly, at the next regular session thereof, shall forthwith, by joint vote, proceed to elect one of the said persons Governor.

§ 6. Contested Elections.

Contested elections for Governor shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 7. Term of Office.

The official term of the Governor shall be four years; and shall commence at such times as may be provided by this Constitution, or prescribed by law.

§ 8. In Case of Vacancy or Disability.

In case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the Secretary of State; and in case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or inability, both of the Governor and Secretary of State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor, until the disability be removed, or a Governor be elected.

§ 9. Governor, Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of this State, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

§ 10. To See That Laws Are Executed.
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 11. To Make Recommendations to Legislature.
He shall from time to time, give to the Legislative Assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

§ 12. May Convene Legislature.
He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislative Assembly by proclamation and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

§ 13. Transact Business With Officers.
He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of Government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative and military departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

§ 14. May Grant Reprieves, Pardons, Etc.
He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislative Assembly at its next meeting, when the Legislative Assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the Legislative Assembly at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same; and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

§ 15. Veto Power—Reconsideration of Vote by Legislature—Vote to be by Yeas and Nays.
Every bill which shall have passed the Legislative Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor, within five days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted) shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislative Assembly at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor.

§ 16. Governor to Fill Vacancies by Appointment.
When, during a recess of the Legislative Assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office, the appointment to which is vested in the Legislative Assembly; or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of judge of any court, the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

§ 17. Issue Writs of Election.
He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the Legislative Assembly.

§ 18. Commissions.
All commissions shall issue in the name of the State, shall be signed by the Governor, sealed with the seal of the State, and attested by the Secretary of State.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Election of Secretary and Treasurer of State.
There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the time and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly, a Secretary, and Treasurer of State, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years; but no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than eight, in any period of twelve years.

§ 2. Duties of Secretary of State.
The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislative Assembly, and executive department of the State; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislative Assembly. He shall be, by virtue of his office, auditor of public accounts, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

§ 3. Seal of State.
There shall be a Seal of State, kept by the Secretary of State for official purposes, which shall be called "The Seal of the State of Oregon."

§ 4. Power and Duties of Treasurer.
The power and duties of the Treasurer of State shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

§ 5. Office and Records of Executive Officers.
The Governor, and the Secretary, and Treasurer of State shall severally keep the public records, books and papers in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the Secretary of State shall reside.

§ 6. County Officers.
There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

§ 7. Other Officers.
Such other county, township, precinct, and city officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 8. Qualifications of County Officers.
No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office who shall not be an elector of the county; and all county, township, precinct and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 9. Vacancies, How Filled.
Vacancies in county, township, precinct and city offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Judicial Power of State, in Whom Vested.
The judicial power of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such other courts as may from time to time be created by law. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts shall be elected by the legal voters of the State or of their respective districts for a term of six years, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law, which compensation shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected.

§ 2. Supreme Court, Jurisdiction of, Etc.
The courts, jurisdiction, and judicial system of Oregon, except so far as expressly changed by this amendment, shall remain as at present constituted until

otherwise provided by law. But the Supreme Court may, in its own discretion, take original jurisdiction in mandamus, quo warranto and habeas corpus proceedings.

§ 3. Actions at Law; Trials by Jury; Criminal Cases.

In actions at law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of this State, unless the court can affirmatively say there is no evidence to support the verdict. Until otherwise provided by law, upon appeal of any case to the Supreme Court, either party may have attached to the bill of exceptions the whole testimony, the instructions of the court to the jury, and any other matter material to the decision of the appeal. If the Suprmee Court shall be of opinion, after consideration of all the matters thus submitted, that the judgment of the court appealed from was such as should have been rendered in the case, such judgment shall be affirmed, notwithstanding any error committed during the trial; or if, in any respect, the judgment appealed from should be changed, and the Supreme Court shall be of opinion that it can determine what judgment should have been entered in the court below, it shall direct such judgment to be entered in the same manner and with like effect as decrees are now entered in equity cases on appeal to the Supreme Court. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Supreme Court to find the defendant in a criminal case guilty of an offense for which a greater penalty is provided than that of which the accused was convicted in the lower court.

§ 4. Terms of Court.

The terms of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by law; but there shall be one term at the seat of government annually. At the close of each term the judges shall file with the Secretary of State concise written statements of the decisions made at that term.

§ 5. Verdict of Jury—Three-Fourths to Rule.

In civil cases three-fourths of the jury may render a verdict. The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But provision may be made by law for drawing and summoning the grand jurors from the regular jury list at any time, separate from the panel of petit jurors, and for the sitting of the grand jury during vacation as well as session of the court, as the judge may direct. No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this State, except upon indictment found by a grand jury; provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by a ruling of the court, been held to be defective in form.

§ 6. Malfeasance in Office—Manner of Removal.

Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.

§ 7. Oath of Office.

Every Judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, and transmit to the Secretary of State, the following oath:

"I _____ _____, do sclemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

Article 7, as it stood prior to amendment by the above, follows:

§ 1. Judicial Power of State, in Whom Vested.

The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, and county court, which shall be courts of record, having general juris-

diction, to be defined, limited and regulated by law in accordance with this Constitution. Justices of the peace may also be invested with limited judicial powers, and municipal courts may be created to administer the regulations of incorporated towns and cities.

§ 2. Supreme Court.
The Supreme Court shall consist of four Justices, to be chosen in districts by the electors thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State at least three years next preceding their election, and after their election to reside in their respective districts. The number of Justices and districts may be increased, but shall not exceed five, until the white population of the State shall amount to one hundred thousand, and shall never exceed seven; and the boundaries of districts may be changed, but no change of district shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office, or require him to change his residence without his consent.

§ 3. Term of Office.
The Judges first chosen under this Constitution shall allot among themselves their terms of office, so that the term of one of them shall expire in two years, one in four years, and two in six years, and thereafter one or more shall be chosen every two years, to serve for the term of six years.

§ 4. Vacancy.
Every vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court shall be filled by election for the remainder of the vacant term, unless it would expire at the next election, and until so filled, or when it would so expire, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

§ 5. Who to Be Chief Justice.
The Judge who has the shortest term to serve, or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment, shall be the Chief Justice.

§ 6. Jurisdiction.
The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction only to revise the final decisions of the circuit courts; and every cause shall be tried, and every decision shall be made by those Judges only, or a majority of them, who did not try the cause or make the decision in the circuit court.

§ 7. Terms of Supreme Court.
The terms of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by law, but there shall be one term at the seat of government annually. And at the close of each term the Judges shall file with the Secretary of State, concise written statements of the decisions made at that term.

§ 8. Circuit Courts.
The circuit court shall be held twice, at least, in each year, in each county organized for judicial purposes, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at times to be appointed by law; and at such other times as may be appointed by the Judges, severally, in pursuance of law.

§ 9. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by this Constitution, or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the circuit courts; and they shall have appellate jurisdiction and supervisory control over the county courts, and all other inferior courts, officers and tribunals.

§ 10. When Supreme and Circuit Judges May Be Elected in Distinct Classes—Duties of Judges.
When the white population of the State shall amount to two hundred thousand, the Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in distinct classes, one of which classes shall consist of three Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform circuit duty, and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of circuit judges, who shall hold full terms without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges.

§ 11. County Judge and Terms of County Court.
There shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the county court at times to be regulated by law.

§ 12. Jurisdiction of County Courts—County Commissioners.
The county court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to probate courts, and boards of county commissioners, and such other powers and duties, and such civil jurisdiction not exceeding the amount of value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary as may be prescribed by law. But the Legislative Assembly may provide for the election of two commissioners to sit with the county judge whilst transacting county business in any or all the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business.

§ 13. Writs Granted by County Judge—Habeas Corpus.
The county judge may grant preliminary injunctions and such other writs as the Legislative Assembly may authorize him to grant, returnable to the circuit court, or otherwise, as may be provided by law; and may hear and decide questions arising upon habeas corpus; provided, such decision be not against the authority or proceedings of a court or judge of equal or higher jurisdiction.

§ 14. Expenses of Court in Certain Counties.
The counties having less than ten thousand white inhabitants shall be reimbursed wholly or in part, for the salary and expenses of the county court, by fees, percentage, and other equitable taxation of the business done in said court, and in the office of the county clerk.

§ 15. County Clerk, Etc.—Legislature May Divide Duties of County Clerk.
A county clerk shall be elected in each county, for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books and papers of the county, record conveyances, and perform the duties of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but whenever the number of voters in any county shall exceed twelve hundred, the Legislative Assembly may authorize the election of one person as clerk of the circuit court, one person as the clerk of the county court, and one person recorder of conveyances.

§ 16. Sheriff.
A sheriff shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 17. Prosecuting Attorneys.
There shall be elected by districts comprised of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the State, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general police, as the Legislative Assembly may direct.

§ 18. Jurors.
The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. No person shall be charged in any circuit court with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor defined or made punishable by any of the laws of this State, except upon indictment found by a grand jury; provided, however, that any district attorney may file an amended indictment whenever an indictment has, by a ruling of the court, been held to be defective in form.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State January 30, 1908, and was adopted by vote of the people, 52,214 for, and 28,487 against, June 1, 1908. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 23, 1908.

Note 2.—Section 18 as originally adopted was as follows: "The Legislative Assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors, and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be chosen by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But the Legislative Assembly may modify or abolish grand juries."

§ 19. Official Delinquencies.
Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.

§ 20. Removal of Judges.
The Governor may remove from office a Judge of the Supreme Court, or prosecuting attorney, upon a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution.

§ 21. Oath of Office.
Every Judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, and transmit to the Secretary of State, the following oath:

"I, _____ _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of said State, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

Note.—That portion of the original Artivle VII, insofar as it pertains to the judicial system of the State, remains in force until the Legislative Assembly takes action to readjust the judicial system in conformity with the recommendations of a commission on judiciary now engaged in the revision of the system.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

§ 1. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
The Governor shall be Superintendent of Public Instruction, and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law; but after the term of five years from the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be competent for the Legislative Assembly to provide by law for the election of a Superintendent, to provide for his compensation, and prescribe his powers and duties.

§ 2. Common School Fund.
The proceeds of all the lands which have been or hereafter may be granted to this State, for educational purposes (excepting the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a university), all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the State by escheat or forfeiture; all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty; the proceeds of all gifts, devises and bequests, made by any person to the State for common school purposes; the proceeds of all property granted to the State when the purposes of such grant shall not be stated; all the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the State is entitled by the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved the 4th of September, 1841," and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to which this State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate and irreducible fund, to be called the Common School Fund, the interest of which, together with all other revenues derived from the school land mentioned in this section, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

§ 3. System of Common Schools.
The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools.

§ 4. Distribution of School Fund.
Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the common school fund among the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of children resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years.

§ 5. Sale of School Lands.
The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no part of the university funds, or of the interest arising therefrom, shall be expended until the period of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, unless the same shall be otherwise disposed of by the consent of Congress for common school purposes.

ARTICLE IX.

FINANCE.

§ 1. Assessment and Taxation.
The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes as may be specially exempted by law.

§ 1a. Tax Exemption.
No poll or head tax shall be levied or collected in Oregon; no bill regulating taxation or exemption throughout the State shall become a law until approved by the people of the State at a regular general election; none of the restrictions of the Constitution shall apply to measures approved by the people declaring what shall be subject to taxation or exemption and how it shall be taxed or exempted whether proposed by the Legislative Assembly or by initiative petition; but the people of the several counties are hereby empowered and authorized to regulate taxation and exemptions within their several counties, subject to any general law which may be hereafter enacted.

Note.—This measure was passed by an affirmative vote of 44,171 for and 42,127 against, at the election held November 3, 1910, and became effective on proclamation by the Governor December 3, 1910.

§ 2. Current Expenses.
The Legislative Assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each fiscal year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt, if there be any.

§ 3. Law Levying Tax.
No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

§ 4. How Money Drawn.
No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

§ 5. Publication of Accounts.
An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 6. Tax for Deficiency.
Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the Legislative Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expense of the ensuing fiscal year.

§ 7. Appropriations.
Laws making appropriations for the salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the State, shall contain provisions upon no other subject.

§ 8. Stationery, How Furnished.
All stationery required for the use of the State shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. But no State officer or member of the Leislative Assembly shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE X.

MILITIA.

§ 1. Militia; Qualifications.
The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

§ 2. Who Exempt.
Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

§ 3. Officers.
The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant-General and the other chief officers of the general staff, and his own staff; and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

§ 4. Staff Officers—Governor to Commission.
The Majors-General, Brigadiers-General, Colonels, or Commandants of regiments, battalions, or squadrons, shall severally appoint their staff officers, and the Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

§ 5. Legislature to Make Regulations for Militia.
The Legislative Assembly shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and make all other needful rules and regulations in such manner as they may deem expedient, not incompatible with the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the Constitution of this State, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

§ 1. Prohibition of State Banks.
The Legislative Assembly shall not have the power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company, or moneyed institution whatever; nor shall any bank, company or institution exist in the State with the privilege of making, issuing or putting into circulation any bill, check, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company or person to circulate as money.

§ 2. Corporation Formed Under General Law, Not Special—Municipal Charters Enacted Only by People.
Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by the Legislative Assembly by special laws. The Legislative Assembly shall not enact, amend or repeal any charter or act of incorporation for any municipality, city or town. The legal voters of every city and town are hereby granted power to enact and amend their municipal charter, subject to the Constitution and criminal laws of the State of Oregon, and the exclusive power to license, regulate, control, or to suppress or prohibit, the sale of intoxicating liquors therein is vested in such municipality; but such municipality shall within its limits be subject to the provisions of the local option law of the State of Oregon.

Note.—This measure was passed by an affirmative majority at the election of November 8, 1910, and became effective on proclamation by the Governor December 3, 1910.

§ 3. Liability of Stockholders.
The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies shall be liable for the indebtedness of said corporation to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

§ 4. Compensation for Property Taken by Corporation.
No person's property shall be taken by any corporation, under authority of law, without compensation being first made or secured in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 5. Restriction Upon Municipal Corporations.
Acts of the Legislative Assembly incorporating towns and cities shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit.

§ 6. State Not to Be Stockholder in Company.
The State shall not subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association or corporation.

§ 7. Credit of State Not to Be Loaned—Limitation Upon Power of Contracting Debts.
The Legislative Assembly shall not loan the credit of the State, nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate, with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war, or to repel invasion or suppress insurrection; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of this State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect.

§ 8. State Not to Assume County Debt, Except in What Case.
The State shall never assume the debts of any county, town or other corporation whatever, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in war.

§ 9. Prohibition Upon Municipal Corporations.
No county, city, town or other municipal corporation, by a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation or association whatever, or raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of, any such company, corporation, or association.

§ 10. Limitation Upon Powers of County to Contract Debts.
No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, or to build permanent roads within the county, but debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question.

Note.—This measure was passed by an affirmative majority at the election of November 8, 1910, and became effective on proclamation by the Governor December 3, 1910.

ARTICLE XII.

STATE PRINTER.

§ 1. Election, Qualifications, Duties, Compensation, Etc.
Laws may be enacted providing for the State printing and binding, and for the election or appointment of a State Printer, who shall have had not less than ten years' experience in the art of printing. The State Printer shall receive such compensation as may from time to time be provided by law. Until such laws shall be enacted the State Printer shall be elected and the printing done as heretofore provided by this Constitution and the general laws.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 3, 1906, and adopted by vote of people, 63,479 for and 9,571 against, June 4, 1906. It went into effect, upon proclamation of the Governor, June 25, 1906.

Note 2.—The section as originally adopted in 1857 read as follows: "There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Leislative Assembly, a State Printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall perform all the public printing for the State, which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as the Legislative Assembly may provide."

ARTICLE XIII.

SALARIES.

§ 1. Salaries of State Officers.

The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Treasurer of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this Constitution, shall be provided by law.

Note.—The Secretary of State, while performing the duties of Governor as prescribed in Section 8, Article V, ante, is entitled to the salary of the Governor: Chadwick v. Earhart, 11 Or. 389, 5 Pac. 1180.

By act of the Legislative Assembly, 1905 session, the salary of the Governor was increased to $5,000 per annum; the Secretary of State to $4,500 per annum; the State Treasurer to $4,500 per annum, and the Attorney General to $3,600 per annum. The salaries provided in this act are in lieu of all salaries, fees, commissions, and emoluments theretofore received and enjoyed by any of the said officers and all such fees, commissions, etc., must be turned in to the general fund of the treasury. The Legislative Assembly of 1907 increased the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court from $2,000 to $4,500 per annum, and the Legislative Assembly of 1911 enacted a law placing the State Printer upon a flat salary of $4,000 per annum, which goes into effect January 1, 1915.

ARTICLE XIV.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Seat of Government to Be Determined by Vote of People.

The Legislative Assembly shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government for this State. But at the first regular session after the adoption of this Constitution, the Legislative Assembly shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of this State at the next general election thereafter, the matter of the selection of a place for a permanent seat of government; and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law, which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such election.

At an election in 1864, Salem received a majority of all votes cast upon the question of location of seat of government and was declared "the permanent seat of government."

§ 2. State House.

No tax shall be levied, or money of the State expended, or debt contracted for the erection of a State House prior to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

§ 3. Seat of Government, How Removed—Public Institutions, Location Of.

The seat of government, when established as provided in section 1, shall not be removed for a term of twenty (20) years from the time of such establishment, nor in any other manner than as provided in the first section of this article. All the public institutions of the State, not located elsewhere prior to January 1, 1907, shall be located in the county where the seat of government is, excepting when otherwise ordered by an act of the Legislative Assembly and is ratified by the electors of the State at the next general election following such act, by a majority of all the votes cast on the question of whether or not such act shall be ratified.

Note 1.—The above section was proposed by the Legislative Assembly (S. J. R. No. 1) filed in the office of the Secretary of State February 13, 1907, and adopted by vote of the people, 41,975 for and 40,868 against, June 1, 1908. It went into effect by proclamation of the Governor issued June 23, 1908.

Note 2.—The section as originally adopted read as follows: "The seat of government, when established, as provided in section 1, shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment; nor in any other manner than as provided in the first section of this article; provided, that all the public institutions of the State hereinafter provided for by the Legislative Assembly shall be located at the seat of government."

Note 3.—By authority of an initiative act, which was submitted to the vote of the people at the general election held November 8, 1910, and adopted by the people by a vote of 50,134 for and 41,504 against, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1, of Article XVII of the Constitution, as amended by the people June 4, 1906, a site has been purchased for the location and establishment of a branch insane asylum near Pendleton, in Eastern Oregon.

ARTICLE XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Officers to Hold Until Successors Elected—Exception.
All officers except members of the Legislative Assembly shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2. Tenure of Office.
When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the Legislative Assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

§ 3. Oath of Officers.
Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and also an oath of office.

§ 4. Lotteries Prohibited.
Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the Legislative Assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

§ 5. Property of Married Women.
The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman at the time of marriage, or afterward acquired by gift, devise or inheritance, shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband; and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

§ 6. New Counties.
No county shall be reduced to an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this State containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred inhabitants.

§ 7. No Officers to Receive Fee, in What Cases.
No State officers or members of the Legislative Assembly shall directly or indirectly receive a fee, or be engaged as counsel, agent or attorney in the prosecution of any claim against the State.

§ 8. Chinamen Not to Hold Real Estate or Work Mining Claims.
No Chinaman, not a resident of the State at the adoption of this Constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein. The Legislative Assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provisions.

Note.—The Supreme Court, in the decision of the case of Chapman v. Toy Long, 4 Saw. 36, intimates that under the treaty of 1868, article 6 (Pub. Treaty 148), that a mining regulation which forbids Chinamen from working mining claims for themselves or others, as well as this clause of the State Constitution, are in direct conflict with such treaty, but the question was not judicially passed upon: Chapman v. Toy Long, 4 Saw. 28. Hence the provisions of section 8 of this article have never been enforced.

ARTICLE XVI.

BOUNDARIES.

§ 1. Boundaries of State.
In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning one marine league at sea, due west from the point where the forty-second parellel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia River;

thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river, and when it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the middle of the main channel of Snake River to the mouth of the Owyhee River; thence due south to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west along said parallel to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia River and Snake River, concurrently with states and territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this State. But the Congress of the United States, in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said northern boundary conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS.

§ 1. Amendments to Constitution, How Made.

Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered in their journals and referred by the Secretary of State to the people for their approval or rejection, at the next regular general election, except when the Legislative Assembly shall order a special election for that purpose. If a majority of the electors voting on any such amendment shall vote in favor thereof, it shall thereby become a part of this Constitution. The votes for and against such amendment or amendments, severally, whether proposed by the Legislative Assembly or by initiative petition, shall be canvassed by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor, and if it shall appear to the Governor that the majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, are cast in favor thereof, it shall be his duty forthwith after such canvass, by his proclamation, to declare the said amendment or amendments, severally, having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Oregon as part of the Constitution thereof, and the same shall be in effect as a part of the Constitution from the date of such proclamation. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in the manner aforesaid to the voters of this State, at the same election, they shall be so submitted that each amendment shall be voted on separately. No convention shall be called to amend or propose amendments to this Constitution, or to propose a new Constitution, unless the law providing for such convention shall first be approved by the people on a referendum vote at a regular general election. This article shall not be construed to impair the right of the people to amend this Constitution by vote upon an initiative petition therefor.

Note 1.—The above section, which takes the place of the original sections 1 and 2, was proposed by initiative petition, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, February 3, 1906, and adopted by vote of the people, 47,661 for, and 18,751 against, June 4, 1906. It went into effect, upon proclamation of the Governor, June 25, 1906.

Note 2.—The original sections 1 and 2, before amendment in 1906, read as follows:

"Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the Legislative Assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the Legislative Assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislative Assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State, and cause the same to be published without delay at least four consecutive weeks in several newspapers published in this State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

"Sec. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted in such manner, that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments which shall have been agreed upon by one Legislative Assembly shall be awaiting the action of a Legislative Assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed."

Note.—The Supreme Court has held, in the case of Farrell v. Port of Columbia, 50 Or. 176, that Section 1, Article IX of this Constitution, as amended

in 1902, reserving to the people the power to propose amendments and to enact or repeal them at the polls, independent of the Legislative Assembly, has no reference to Section 1, Article XVII, as the power reserved to the people is independent of the Legislative Assembly.

ARTICLE XVIII.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Election for Acceptance or Rejection of the Constitution.

For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the State for the acceptance or rejection of this Constitution, an election shall be held on the second Monday of November, in the year 1857, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating the election of Delegate in Congress, so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

§ 2. Questions—Returns of Election.

Each elector who offers to vote upon this Constitution shall be asked by the judges of election this question:

Do you vote for the Constitution—yes or no?

And also this question:

Do you vote for slavery in Oregon—yes or no?

And also this question:

Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon—yes or no?

And in the poll books shall be columns headed respectively, "Constitution, yes"; "Constitution, no"; "free negroes, yes"; "free negroes, no"; "slavery, yes"; "slavery, no."

And the names of the electors shall be entered in the poll books, together with their answers to the said questions, under their appropriate heads. The abstracts of the votes transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the Governor and Secretary, or by either of them in the absence of the other; and the Governor, or, in his absence, the Secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation, and publish the same in the several newspapers printed in this State, declaring the result of the said election upon each of said questions.

§ 3. When Constitution to be Deemed Accepted or Rejected.

If a majority of all the votes given for and against the Constitution shall be given for the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the State, and shall take effect accordingly; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the State, and shall be void.

§ 4. Vote on Certain Sections of Constitution.

If this Constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against slavery shall be given for slavery, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights and shall be part of this Constitution:

"Section —. Persons lawfully held as slaves in any State, Territory or district of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State; and such slaves and their descendants may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners."

And if a majority of such votes shall be given against slavery, then the foregoing section shall not, but the following section shall, be added to the bill of rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution:

"Section —. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

And if a majority of all the votes given for and against free negroes shall be given against free negroes, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution:

"Section —. No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside, or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit therein; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by penal laws for the removal by public officers of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from the State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into, the State, or employ or harbor them."

§ 5. Apportionment of Senators and Representatives.
Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the State shall be made, and the Senators and Representatives apportioned as directed in the Constitution, the county of Marion shall have two Senators and four Representatives; Linn, two Senators and four Representatives; Lane, two Senators and three Representatives; Clackamas and Wasco, one Senator jointly, and Clackamas three Representatives, and Wasco one Representative; Yamhill, one Senator and two Representatives; Polk, one Senator and two Representatives; Benton, one Senator and two Representatives; Multnomah, one Senator and two Representatives; Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook, one Senator jointly, and Washington one Representative, and Washington and Columbia one Representative jointly, and Clatsop and Tillamook one Representative jointly; Douglas, one Senator and two Representatives; Jackson, one Senator and three Representatives; Josephine, one Senator and one Representative; Umpqua, Coos and Curry, one Senator jointly, and Umpqua one Representative, and Coos and Curry one Representative jointly.

§ 6. Election Under Constitution and Organization of State.
If this Constitution shall be ratified, an election shall be held on the first Monday in June, 1858, for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, a Representative in Congress, and State and county officers; and the Legislative Assembly shall convene at the Capital on the first Monday of July, 1858, and proceed to elect two Senators in Congress, and make such further provision as may be necessary to the complete organization of a State government.

§ 7. Former Laws in Force.
All laws in force in the Territory of Oregon when this Constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until altered or repealed.

§ 8. Officers to Continue in Office.
All officers of the Territory of Oregon, or under its laws, when this Constitution takes effect, shall continue in office until superseded by the State authorities.

§ 9. Crimes Against Territory.
Crimes and misdemeanors committed against the Territory of Oregon shall be punished by the State as they might have been punished by the Territory if the change of government had not been made.

§ 10. Saving of Existing Rights and Liabilities.
All property and rights of the Territory and of the several counties, subdivisions and political bodies corporate of or in the Territory, including fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and claims of whatsoever nature, and recognizances, obligations, and undertakings to or for the use of the Territory, or any county, political corporation, office or otherwise, to or for the public, shall inure to the State, or remain to the county, local division, corporation, officer, or public, as if the change of government had not been made; and private rights shall not be affected by such change.

§ 11. Judicial Districts.
Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows: The counties of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas shall constitute the First District. The counties of Umpqua, Coos and Curry, Lane and Benton shall constitute the Second District. The counties of Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Washington shall constitute the Third District. The counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, Wasco, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook shall constitute the Fourth District; and the county of Tillamook shall be attached to the county of Clatsop for judicial purposes.

Done in convention at Salem, the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-second.

M. P. DEADY, President.

CHESTER N. TERRY, Secretary.

Benton County.
HENRY B. NICHOLS,
WM. MATZGER,
HAMAN C. LEWIS,
JOHN KELSAY.

Clackamas County.
J. K. KELLY,
A. L. LOVEJOY,
WM. A. STARKWEATHER,
HECTOR CAMPBELL,
NATHANIEL ROBBINS.

Clatsop County.
CYRUS OLNEY.

Curry County.
WM. H. PACKWOOD.

Columbia County.
JOHN W. WATTS.

Coos County.
PERRY B. MARPLE.

Douglas County.
MATTHEW P. DEADY,
STEPHEN F. CHADWICK,
SOLOMON FITZHUGH,
THOMAS WHITTED.

Jackson County.
L. J. C. DUNCAN,
JOHN H. REED,
DANIEL NEWCOMB.
P. P. PRIM.

Josephine County.
L. B. HENDERSHOTT,
WM. H. WATKINS.

Linn County.
DELAZON SMITH,
LUTHER ELKINS,
REUBEN S. COYLE,
JOHN T. CROOKS,
JAMES SHIELDS,
J. H. BRATTAIN.

Lane County.
PAUL BRATTAIN,
I. R. MOORES,
A. J. CAMPBELL,
JESSE COX,
W. W. BRISTOW,
E. HOULT.

Marion County.
L. F. GROVER,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
DAVIS SHANNON,
NICHOLAS SHRUM,
JOSEPH COX,
RICHARD MILLER,
JOHN C. PEEBLES.

Multnomah County.
S. J. McCORMICK,
WM. H. FARRAR,
DAVID LOGAN,

Multnomah and Washington.
THOMAS J. DRYER.

Polk County.
REUBEN P. BOISE,
BENJ. F. BURCH,
F. WAYMIRE.

Polk and Tillamook.
A. D. BABCOCK.

Umpqua County.
JESSE APPLEGATE,
LEVI SCOTT.

Washington County.
E. D. SHATTUCK,
JOHN S. WHITE,
LEVI ANDERSON.

Wasco County.
C. R. MEIGS.

Yamhill County.
J. R. McBRIDE,
R. V. SHORT,
R. C. KINNEY,
W. OLDS.

STATE OFFICERS, CIRCUIT JUDGES, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Office	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
United States Senators	Bourne, Jr., Jonathan	Portland	6	Mar. 4, 1913	$ 7,500 00	Republican
	Chamberlain, Geo. E.	Portland	6	Mar. 4, 1915	7,500 00	Democrat
Representatives in Congress, 1st District	Hawley, Willis C.	Salem	2	Mar. 4, 1913	7,500 00	Republican
Representatives in Congress, 2d District	Lafferty, A. W.	Portland	2	Mar. 4, 1913	7,500 00	Republican
Governor	West, Oswald	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	5,000 00	Democrat
Secretary of State	Olcott, Ben W.	Salem	*		4,500 00	Republican
State Treasurer	Kay, Thomas B.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	4,500 00	Republican
Attorney-General	Crawford, A. M.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	3,600 00	Republican
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Alderman, L. R.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	3,600 00	Republican
State Printer	Duniway, Willis S.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915		Republican
Supreme Court, Chief Justice	Eakin, Robert	Salem	6	Jan. 13, 1913	4,500 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Associate Justice	Bean, Henry J.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	4,500 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Associate Justice	McBride, Thomas A.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	4,500 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Associate Justice	Burnett, George H.	Salem	6	Jan. 2, 1917	4,500 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Associate Justice	Moore, Frank A.	Salem	6	Jan. 2, 1917	4,500 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Clerk	Moreland, J. C.	Salem			3,000 00	Republican
Supreme Court, Official Reporter	Turner, Frank A.	Salem				Republican
Supreme Court, Bailiff	Raymond, P. H.	Salem			1,200 00	Republican
Oregon Dairy and Food Commissioner	Bailey, J. W.	Portland		Jan. 18, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Commissioner of Labor Statistics, etc.	Hoff, O. P.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	2,000 00	Republican
Insurance Commissioner	Kozer, S. A.	Salem	4	Jan. 20, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
Private Secretary to Governor	Watson, Ralph W.	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	2,400 00	Democrat
State Game Warden	Finley, W. L.	Portland			1,200 00	Democrat
Superintendent of Banks	Wright, Will	Salem		May 15, 1914	3,000 00	Republican
Bank Examiner	Bennett, Wm. H.	Salem				
State Engineer	Lewis, John H.	Salem	4	Jan. 1, 1915	2,400 00	Republican
Division Supt. of Water Division No. 1	Chinnock, James T.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	2,400 00	Republican
Division Supt. of Water Division No. 2	Cochran, Geo. T.	La Grande	4	Jan. 2, 1915	2,400 00	Republican
Land Commissioner	West, Oswald, Governor, *ex officio*	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915		Democrat
State Land Agent	Rinehart, T. A.	Salem			1,800 00	Democrat
Clerk of the State Land Board	Brown, G. G.	Salem	4	Sept. 1, 1911	2,400 00	Republican
Adjutant General	Finzer, William E.	Portland			2,400 00	Democrat
Master Fish Warden	Clanton, R. E.	Portland			2,500 00	Republican
State Veterinarian	Lytle, W. H.	Pendleton				Democrat
State Health Officer	Yenney, Robert C.	Portland			1,500 00	
State Biologist	Sweetser, Albert R.	Eugene				
State Bacteriologist	Pernot, Emile Francis	Portland				
State Sheep Inspector	Lytle, W. H.	Pendleton	2	Mar. 23, 1911	2,000 00	Democrat

State Librarian		Hawley, Edna M.	Salem				1,350 00	
State Printing Expert		Harris, R. A.	Salem, R. F. D. 1				$4 per day	Democrat
Secretary of Oregon Library Commission		Marvin, Cornelia	Salem				1,800 00	
Circuit Judges	First Judicial District	Calkins, Frank M.	Ashland	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
	Second Judicial District	Harris, Lawrence T.	Eugene	6	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
		Hamilton, J. W.	Roseburg	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Democrat
		Coke, John S.	Marshfield	6	Jan.	2 1917	3,000 00	Republican
	Third Judicial District	Kelly, Percy R.	Albany	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
		Galloway, Wm.	McMinnville	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Democrat
	Fourth Judicial Dis. Dept. No. 1	Kavanaugh, John P.	Portland	6	Jan.	2, 1917	4,000 00	Republican
	Fourth Judicial Dis. Dept. No. 2	Morrow, Robert G.	Portland	6	Jan.	6, 1913	4,000 00	Republican
	Fourth Judicial Dis. Dept. No. 3	McGinn, Henry E.	Portland	6	Jan.	2, 1917	4,000 00	Republican
	Fourth Judicial Dis. Dept. No. 4	Gantenbein, C. U.	Portland	6	Jan.	6, 1913	4,000 00	Republican
	Fourth Judicial Dis. Dept. No. 5	Gatens, William N.	Portland	6	Jan.	2, 1917	4,000 00	Democrat
	Fifth Judicial District	Campbell, J. U.	Oregon City	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
		Eakin, J. A.	Astoria	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
	Sixth Judicial District	Phelps, Gilbert W.	Pendleton	6	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
	Seventh Judicial District	Bradshaw, W. L.	The Dalles	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Democrat
	Eight Judicial District	Smith, William	Baker	6	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Democrat
	Ninth Judicial District	Biggs, Dalton	Ontario	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Democrat
	Tenth Judicial District	Knowles, J. W.	LaGrande	6	Jan.	4, 1915	3,000 00	Republican
	Eleventh Judicial Dist.	Parker, D. R.	Condon	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
	Thirteenth Judicial Dis.	Benson, Henry L.	Klamath Falls	6	Jan.	2, 1917	3,000 00	Republican
Prosecuting Attorney	1st Pros. Att'y District	Mulkey, B. F.	Jacksonville	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
	2nd Pros. Att'y District	Kuykendall, D. V.	Klamath Falls	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
	3rd Pros. Att'y District	Brown, George M.	Roseburg	4	Jan.	6, 1913	3,250 00	Republican
	4th Pros. Att'y District	Bryson, Edwin R.	Eugene	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
	3rd Judicial District	McNary, John H.	Salem	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,550 00	Republican
	4th Judicial District	Cameron, Geo. J.	Portland	4	Jan.	6, 1913	4,000 00	Republican
	5th Judicial District	Tongue, E. B.	Hillsboro	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,700 00	Republican
	6th Judicial District	Van Vactor, Sam E.	Heppner	4	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Democrat
	7th Judicial District	Wilson, Fred W.	The Dalles	4	Jan.	6, 1913	3,500 00	Republican
	8th Judicial District	Levens, W, S.	Baker City	4	Jan.	6, 1913	2,400 00	Democrat
	9th Judicial District	McCulloch, J. W.	Vale	4	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
	10th Judicial District	Ivanhoe, Francis S.	LaGrande	4	Jan.	2, 1915	2,100 00	Republican
	11th Judicial District	Burdett, James E.	Arlington	4	Jan.	6, 1913	3,000 00	Independ't

* Holds office until his successor is elected and qualifies.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS.

Office		Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
				Years	Expiration	
State Board of Education	Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Secretary	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
Public Building Commissioners	Members of Board	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
Capitol Building Commissioners	Members of Board	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
State Land Board	Members of Board	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Brown, G. G.	Salem	4	Sept. 1, 1911	
Board of Bank Examiners		West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
Railroad Commission of Oregon	Commissioners	Aitchison, Clyde B., Chairman	Salem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	$4,000 00
		Campbell, Thos. K.	Salem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4,000 00
		Miller, Frank J.	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	4,000 00
	Secretary of Commission	Goodall, George O.	Salem	*		1,800 00
Board of State Tax Commissioners	Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Members of Board	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
		Eaton, J. B., Commissioner	Salem	4	Feb. 23, 1913	$2,500 00
		Galloway, Chas. V., Commissioner	Salem	2	Mar. 2, 1915	2,500 00
	Secretary	Starr, C. L.	Salem			1,800 00
Desert Land Board	Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Members of Board	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
		Crawford, A. M., Attorney General	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Secretary	Lewis, John H., State Engineer	Salem	4	Jan. 1, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk	Brodie, H. C.,	Salem			$1,200 00

State Insane Asylum (Capacity 1,600)	Board of Trustees	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Superintendent	Steiner, R. E. L.	Salem	4	Jan. 1, 1912	$2,000 00
State Penitentiary (Capacity 480)	Inspector	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Superintendent	James, C. W.	Salem	*		$2,000 00
	Warden	Curtis, Frank H.	Salem	*		1,600 00
	Chaplain	Rev. Philip E. Bauer	Salem			
	Chaplain	Rev. Father A. Moore	Salem			
State Training School (Capacity 130)	Board of Trustees	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem	*		(Nil.)
	Superintendent	Looney, N. H.	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	$1,500 00
	Chaplain	Rev. Philip E. Bauer	Salem			
	Chaplain	Rev. Father A. Moore	Salem			
Oregon School for Deaf Mutes (Capacity 75)	Board of Trustees, Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Board of Trustees, Secretary	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Superintendent	Tillinghast, E. S.	Salem			$1,000 00
Oregon Institute for the Blind (Capacity 45)	Board of Trustees, Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Board of Trustees, Secretary	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Superintendent	Moores, E. T.	Salem	*		$1,000 00
Oregon Institute for Feeble-Minded (Capacity 200)	Board of Trustees	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem			(Nil.)
	Superintendent	Smith, Frank E.	Salem			$1,500 00
Oregon Soldiers' Home (Capacity 150)	General Supervisor	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Commandant	Elder, W. W.	Roseburg	*		$1,000 00

*Holds office during pleasure of appointing officer or board.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS—*Continued.*

Office		Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
				Years	Expiration	
Canal Commissioners	Members of Board	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
	Clerk of Board	Watson, R. W., Private Sec'y to Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
Portage Railway Commissioners	Members of Board	Lewis, L. Allen	Portland	*		Expenses
		Mariner, W. J.	Blalock	*		Expenses
		Peters, Joseph T.	The Dalles	*		Expenses
	Superintendent	Eckert, Chas. E.	Celilo	*		$1,800 00
Board of Trustees of the A. R. Burbank Trust Fund		West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			(Nil.)
		Kay, Thomas B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915	(Nil.)
Oregon National Guard	Commander-in-Chief	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	State Military Board — President	Jackson, James, Inspector General	Portland	*		$ 3 00(c)
		Finzer, William E., Adjutant General	Portland	*		3 00(c)
		Welch, H. U., Captain Field Artillery	Portland	*		3 00(c)
		Waddle, J. A., Commissary General	Portland	*		3 00(c)
		White, Samuel, Judge-Advocate General	Portland	*		3 00(c)
State Board of Medical Examiners	President	McKay, Harry F.	Portland	5	Feb. 28, 1915	Fees
	Secretary	Coffey, R. C.	Portland	5	Feb. 28, 1912	Fees
		Nichols, Herbert S. D.	Portland	5	Feb. 28, 1914	Fees
		McDaniel, E. B.	Baker	5	Feb. 28, 1918	Fees
		Moore, F. E.	LaGrande	5	May 27, 1912	Fees
		Henderson, Dr. H. L.		5	Mar. 9, 1916	
Oregon Board of Pharmacy	President	Harbord, Kittie W.	Salem	5	May 20, 1913	$ 5 00(a)
		Caldwell, Frank H.	Newberg	5	May 20, 1914	5 00(a)
		Hunt, R. L.,	Baker	5	May 29, 1916	5 00(a)
		Haskins, Leon B.	Oregon City	5	May 29, 1916	5 00(b)
	Secretary	Pozzie, Frank C.	Portland	5	May 20, 1912	400 00(a)
State Board of Dental Examiners	President	Kennedy, W. S.	The Dalles	3	Apr. 1, 1914	5 00(a)
	Secretary	Vaughan, Frank	Astoria	3	Apr. 1, 1912	5 00(a)
		Olinger, H. H.	Salem	3	Apr. 1, 1912	50 00(b)
		Cline, Jean	Portland	3	Apr. 1, 1913	5 00(a)
		Mount, Clyde	Oregon City	3	Apr. 1, 1913	5 00(a)

State Board of Health	President	Pickel, E. B., Dr.	Medford	4	Jan. 15, 1913	Expenses
		Pierce, E. A., Dr.	Portland	4	Jan. 15, 1913	Expenses
		Morse, W. B., Dr.	Salem	4	Jan. 15, 1913	Expenses
		Smith, Andrew C.	Portland	4	Jan. 15, 1915	Expenses
		Kinney, Alfred C.	Astoria	4	Jan. 15, 1915	Expenses
		Smith, C. J.	Portland	4	Jan. 15, 1915	Expenses
	Secretary	White, C. S., State Health Officer	Portland	*		Expenses
State Commission for the Treatment of Tuberculosis	Members of Board	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4		
		Rodgers, Geo. F.	Salem	2	May 31, 1910	
		Mills, A. L.	Portland	4	May 22, 1910	
		Pierce, E. A.	Portland		May 22, 1913	
		Butler, Leslie	Hood River		May 31, 1913	
	Superinten't. State Bo'rd of Health	Fitzgerald, Dr. P.	Salem			$ 2,400 00
		Smith, Dr. Andrew C.	Portland			
		White, Calvin S.	Portland			
Oregon State Board of Examiners in Optometry	President	Lowe, C. W.	Portland	3	Apr. 30, 1912	$ 5 00(c)
		Mattern, E. O.	Portland	1	Apr. 30, 1911	5 00(c)
		Barr, Herman W.	Salem	2	Apr. 30, 1911	100 00(d)
Oregon State Veterinary Medical Board	President	Notz, F. T.	Baker City	4	July 20, 1913	Expenses
	Secretary	Morel, J. F.	Corvallis	4	July 20, 1913	Expenses
		Weller, B. M.	Eugene	4	July 20, 1911	Expenses
		Eddy, W. S.	Oregon City	4	July 20, 1911	Expenses
		Lytle, W. H.	Pendleton	4	July 20, 1911	Expenses
Board of Sheep Commissioners	President	Smythe, A. K.	Arlington		Mar. 12, 1911	Expenses
		Cleveland, Charles	Gresham	3	Mar. 12, 1912	Expenses
	Secretary	Boylen, Herbert	Pilot Rock	1	Mar. 12, 1913	$ 600 00(b)
Barbers Board of Examiners	President	Wallace, R. R.	Astoria	4	Mar. 2, 1913	4 00(c)
	Secretary	Meyer, H. G.	Salem	4	Mar. 2, 1914	4 00(c)
		Leabo, T. M.	Portland	4	Mar. 2, 1911	4 00(c)
Board of Inspectors of Child Labor of the State of Oregon	Chairman	Smith, Stephen G.	Portland	5	May 21, 1914	(Nil.)
	Secretary	Trumbull, Mrs. Millie R.	Portland	5	May 21, 1913	(Nil.)
		Oakley, E. C.	Oregon City	5	May 21, 1914	(Nil.)
		Oliver, Mrs. Turner	La Grande	5	May 21, 1911	(Nil.)
		Evans, Mrs. Sarah A.	Oswego	5	May 21, 1912	(Nil.)
		Kundret, Henry	Portland	5	May 21, 1915	
Oregon Library Commission	M'mb'rs	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	Expenses
		Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem	4	Jan. 9, 1915	Expenses
		Campbell, P. L., President State University	Eugene			Expenses
		Isom, M. F., Lib. Library Association	Portland			Expenses
		Ayer, W. B.	Portland	5	June 1, 1915	Expenses
	Secretary	Marvin, Cornelia	Salem	*		$1,800 00

* Holds office durig pleasure of appointing officer or board. (a) Per diem and expenses. (b) And expenses. (c) Per diem and mileage. (d) And mileage.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS—*Continued.*

Office		Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
				Years	Expiration	
State Board of Text-Book Commissioners		Campbell, P. L.	Eugene	4	Jan. 31, 1913	$ 100 00(d)
		Colvig, W. M.	Medford	4	Jan. 31, 1913	100 00(d)
		Johns, C. A.	Baker	4	Jan. 31, 1913	100 00(d)
		Miller, M. A.	Lebanon	4	Jan. 31, 1913	100 00(d)
		Armstrong, A. P.	Portland	4	Jan. 31, 1913	100 00(d)
State Board of Immigration Commissioners		Coman, W. E.	Portland			(Nil.)
		Scott, John M.	Portland			(Nil.)
		Park, Leroy	Portland			(Nil.)
		Burke, Thomas C.	Baker			(Nil.)
		Hofer, Jr., A. F.	Salem			(Nil.)
		Chapman, C. C., Agent	Portland	4	May 25, 1915	
Public Soda Spring at Sodaville, Linn Co., Trustees		Bridges, N.	Sodaville			(Nil.)
		Kelley, E. B.	Sodaville			(Nil.)
		Montague, C. B.	Lebanon			(Nil.)
Port Warden for Columbia District		McIntosh, A. W.	Portland	4	Oct. 7, 1911	Fees
Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding Houses		Speier, Jacob B.	Portland			Expenses
		Madsen, J. A.	Portland			Expenses
		Ganong, J. W.	Portland			Expenses
Board of Regents of Normal School	Ch'rm'n	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem		Jan. —, 1915	
		Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			
		Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem		Jan. 9, 1915	
	Memb's	Spence, C. E.	Carus	6	July 1, 1914	Expenses
		Hofer, E.	Salem	6	July —, 1915	Expenses
		Marvin, Cornelia	Portland	6	July 1, 1911	Expenses
		Maier, Henry J.	The Dalles	6	July 1, 1912	Expenses
		Bryant, W. C.	Moro	6	June 7, 1916	Expenses
		Jewell, Stephen	Grants Pass	6	July 1, 1913	Expenses
	Secretary	Starr, C. L.	Salem	*		$1,500 00(b)
Oregon Conservation Commission		Teal, J. N., Chairman	Portland	2	May 13, 1913	
		Young, F. G., Secretary	Eugene	2	May 13, 1913	
		Watson, C. B.	Ashland	2	May 13, 1913	
		Hirsch, Mrs. Josephine	Portland	2	May 13, 1913	
		Stephens, J. C.	Portland	2	May 13, 1913	
		Pohlman, Wm.	Baker	2	May 13, 1913	
		Irvine, B. F.	Portland	2	May 13, 1913	

State Horticultural Society			Carter, J. L.	Hood River		Dec. 1, 1911		
			Reynolds, L. T.	Salem	3	Dec. 1, 1913		
			Atwell, H. C.	Forest Grove		Dec. 1, 1911		
The Board of Higher Curricula			Smith, C. J.	Pendleton	5	Mar. —, 1914		
			Hedges, J. E.	Oregon City	4	Mar. —, 1913		
			Coshow, O. P.	Roseburg	3	Mar. —, 1912		
			Wilson, J. R.	Portland	2	Mar. —, 1911		
			Beals, A. G.	Tillamook	5	Mar. —, 1915		
Board of Control			Lewis, John H., State Engineer	Salem	2	Jan. 2, 1915		
			Chinnock, James T., Division No. 1	Portland	2	Jan. 2, 1915		
			Cochran, Geo. T., Division No. 2	La Grande	2	Jan. 2, 1915		
			Eakin, Jr., Robert, Clerk	Salem			$	1,200 00
University of Oregon	Board of Regents		Dixon, A. C.	Eugene	12	May 29, 1923		Expenses
			Ainsworth, J. C.	Portland	12	Apr. 15, 1921		Expenses
			Fisher, Charles H.	Eugene	12	Apr. 15, 1911		Expenses
			Hamilton, J. W.	Roseburg	12	Apr. 15, 1918		Expenses
			Holman, F. V.	Portland	12	Apr. 15, 1915		Expenses
			Smith, Wm.	Paker	12	Apr. 15, 1915		Expenses
			Dolph, C. A.	Portland	12	Apr. 15, 1915		Expenses
			Miller, M. A.	Lebanon	12	May 18, 1917		Expenses
		President	Bean, Robert S.	Portland	12	May 18, 1917		Expenses
			Friendly, S. H.	Eugene	12	Apr. 15, 1919		Expenses
	Sec'y and Steward		Johnson, L. H.	Eugene	*		$	1,800 00
	President		Campbell, P. L.	Eugene	*			4,000 00
State Agricultural College, Corvallis	Board of Regents		West, Oswald, Governor					
			Olcott, Ben W., Secretary	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915		Expenses
			Alderman, L. R., Supt. Public Instruction	Salem	4	Jan. 2, 1915		Expenses
			Buxton, Austin, Master of State Grange	Forest Grove	1			Expenses
		President	Weatherford, J. K.	Albany	9	Feb. 15, 1918		Expenses
			Apperson, J. T.	Oregon City	9	Feb. 15, 1918		Expenses
			Hawley, C. L.	McCoy	9	Feb. 15, 1918		Expenses
			Olwell, J. D.	Central Point	9	Feb. 15, 1912		Expenses
			Pierce, Walter M.	Pendleton	9	Feb. 15, 1912		Expenses
			Cotton, W. W.	Portland	9	Feb. 15, 1912		Expenses
			Irvine, B. F.	Corvallis	9	Feb. 15, 1915		Expenses
			Waldo, Clara H.	Macleay	9	Feb. 15, 1915		Expenses
		Secretary	Wilson, E. E.	Corvallis	9	Feb. 15, 1915	$	400.00(b)
	President		Kerr, W. J.	Corvallis	*			5,000 00
State Board of Horticulture	Members of Board	1st Dist.	Reed, Jas. H.	Lafayette	4	April 1, 1914		3 00(a)
		2nd Dist.	Park, C. A.	Salem	4	April 1, 1911		3 00(a)
		3rd Dist.	Carson, A. H.	Grants Pass	4	April 1, 1913		3 00(a)
		4th Dist.	Weber, R. H.	The Dalles	4	April 1, 1911		3 00(a)
		5th Dist.	Geer, Judd	Cove	4	April 1, 1911		3 00(a)
		State at large	Newell, Wilbur K., President	Dilley	4	April 1, 1914		3 00(a)
	Secretary		Williamson, H. M.	Portland	*			1,200 00

* Holds office during pleasure of appointing officer or board. (a) Per diem and expenses. (b) And expenses. (d) And mileage.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS—*Continued.*

Office	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
			Years	Expiration	
State Board of Forestry					
--Chairman	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	(Nil.)
	Elliott, F. A., State Forester	Salem			$3,000 00
	Hill, L. S.	Cottage Grove			(Nil.)
	Sprague, A. P.	Portland			(Nil.)
	Buxton, Austin	Forest Grove			(Nil.)
	Cecil, Geo. H.	Portland			(Nil.)
	Smythe, Dan P.	Pendleton			(Nil.)
State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners					
	Stone, C. F.	Klamath Falls	3	May 22, 1914	$ 100 00(d)
	Kelly, George H.	Eugene	2	May 22, 1913	100 00(d)
	Hughes, J. F.	Gold Hill	4	May 22, 1915	100 00(d)
	Kinney, M. J.	Portland	1	May 22, 1912	100 00(d)
	Cranston, C. K.	Pendleton		Mar. 22, 1913	100 00(d)
	Finley, W. L., State Game Warden (Yeon Bld'g)	Portland			2,500 00
	Clanton, R. E., Master Fish Warden	Portland			2,500 00
Panama Pacific Exposition Commission					
	Travis, Lee M.	Eugene			
	Meier, Julius L.	Portland			
	Bodinson, F. P.	Baker			
State Parole Board					
	Linn, James R.	Salem			Expenses
	Minto, John W.	Portland			Expenses
	James, C. W.	Salem			Expenses
State Purchasing Board					
	West, Oswald, Governor	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	
	Olcott, Ben W., Secretary of State	Salem			
	Kay, Thos. B., State Treasurer	Salem	4	Jan. —, 1915	
	Frazer, C. D., State Purchasing Agent	Salem			$2,500 00
State Board for Examination and Registration of Graduate Nurses					
	McLane, Miss Frances	Portland	2	Apr. 1, 1913	$4 per day
	Osborne, Miss Olive E.	Medford	3	Apr. 1, 1914	4 per day
	Jones, Miss Helen E.	Portland	1	Apr. 1, 1912	4 per day
Fiscal Agency of the State of Oregon in New York City	National Park Bank	N.Y.City, N.Y.	4	May 20, 1915	(Nil.)
Trustees of McLaughlin Home					
	Hedges, Jos. E.	Oregon City	4	May 25, 1915	(Nil.)
	Caufield, E. G.	Oregon City	4	May 25, 1915	(Nil.)
	Hillebrand, E.	Oregon City	4	May 25, 1915	(Nil.)
State Board of Pilot Commissioners					
	Taylor, F. G.	Astoria		Mar. 16, 1913	$ 200 00(e)
	Monk, James	Portland		Mar. 16, 1913	200 00(e)
	Kopp, John	Seaside		Mar. 16, 1913	200 00(e)
	Nelson, Geo. A., Secretary	Astoria			600 00

Board of Commissioners for the Port of Alsea	Nice, Henry	Lutgens			
	Walker, J. W.	Waldport			
	Everson, Ernest E.	Waldport			
	Seits, F. M.	Waldport			
	Harrison, James	Waldport			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Astoria	Elmore, Samuel	Astoria			
	Fox, John	Astoria			
	Schmidt, Chris.	Astoria			
	Lester, Chas. F.	Warrenton			
	Gilbert, Alexander	Seaside			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Bay City	Jacoby, Theo.	Bay City			
	Hawk, W. C.	Bay City			
	Pike, C. W.	Bay City			
	Nelson, Gust.	Bay City			
	Bozarth, John O.	Bay City			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Coos Bay	Sengstacken, Henry	Marshfield			
	Mingus, E.	Marshfield			
	Evans, W. P.	North Bend			
	Gray, J. C.	North Bend			
	Harris, W. C.	Sumner			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Nehalem	Wheeler, C. H.	Nehalem			
	Tohl, Henry	Nehalem			
	Alley, A. V.	Nehalem			
	Rowe, Frank A.	Nehalem			
	Zaddoch, Fred	Nehalem			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Newport	Bensell, R. A.	Newport			
	King, Geo.	Newport			
	Leese, Thos.	Newport			
	Stocker, Ed.	Newport			
	Olssen, John A.	Newport			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Portland	Inman, Robert D.	Portland		July 7, 1913	
	Maguire, James	Portland		July 7, 1913	
	Gray, C. A.	Portland		July 7, 1913	
	Esterly, Henry M.	Portland		July 5, 1915	
	Collins, M. O.	Portland		July 7, 1913	
	Mears, Samuel M.	Portland		July 7, 1913	
	Goodman, Joseph	Portland		July 5, 1915	
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Siuslaw	Cusbman, I. B.	Acme			
	Jackson, P. E.	Mapleton			
	Camp, Geo. B.	Mapleton			
	Waite, E. B.	Acme			
	Yost, T. A.	Florence			

(d) And mileage. (e) And fees.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS—*Continued.*

Office	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
			Years	Expiration	
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Tillamook	Botts, H. T.	Tillamook			
	Walton, Jas., Jr.	Tillamook			
	Beals, A. G.	Tillamook			
	Leach, M. F.	Tillamook			
	Fitzpatrick, David	Tillamook			
Board of Commissioners for the Port of Toledo	Searth, Wm.	Toledo			
	Copeland, W. C.	Toledo			
	Wade, Lee	Toledo			
	Stewart, J. F.	Toledo			
	Peterson, A. F.	Toledo			
State Board of Agriculture—					
Members of Board	Warren, G. W.	Warrenton	4	Mar. 14, 1915	$ 2 00(c)
	Booth, J. Henry	Roseburg	4	Mar. 14, 1913	2 00(c)
	Hatch, H. W.	Salem		Mar. 14, 1915	2 00(c)
	Chandler, Geo.	Baker City		Mar. 14, 1912	2 00(c)
	Maris, N. C.	Portland		Mar. 14, 1914	2 00(c)
	Meredith, Frank, Secretary	Salem			1,800 00
First Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	McKennon, J. D., President	La Grande	2	Nov. —, 1911	(Nil.)
	Smith, F. E.	Elgin	2	Nov. —, 1911	(Nil.)
	McDaniels, C. T.	Wallowa	2	Nov. —, 1911	(Nil.)
	Pace, S. F.	Enterprise	2	Nov. —, 1911	(Nil.)
	Huffman, C. D.	La Grande	2	Nov. —, 1911	(Nil.)
	Huffman, F. M., Secretary	La Grande			
Second Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners					
	Fish, Judd S., Secretary	The Dalles			
Third Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Cohen, Leon, President	Pendleton	2	1912	(Nil.)
	Hynd, R. F.	Heppner	2	1912	(Nil.)
	Walpole, W. R.	Irrigon	2	1912	(Nil.)
	Bennett, A.	Irrigon	2	1912	(Nil.)
	Frazier, Frank	Pendleton	2	Nov. 2, 1912	(Nil.)
	Fitz Gerald, Thos., Secretary	Pendleton			

Fourth Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Swift, A. W., President	Baker City	2	1911	(Nil.)
	Chandler, Geo.	Baker City	2	1911	(Nil.)
	Watson, W. F.	Baker City	2	1911	(Nil.)
	Fisher, H. K.	Haines	2	1911	(Nil.)
	Goss, L. L.	Newbridge	2	1911	(Nil.)
	Correll, S. O., Secretary	Baker City			
Fifth Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Moore, J. C., President	Mt. Vernon	2	1911	
	McCallum, F. I.	John Day	2	1911	
	Byram, William	Canyon City	2	1911	
	Patterson, O. L.	Canyon City	2	1911	
	Boyce, Ira G.	John Day	2	1911	
	Haight, C. P., Secretary	John Day			
Sixth Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Smith, P. G., President	Burns	2	1911	
	Wilson, Charles	Burns	2	1911	
	Hagey, George D.	Burns	2	1911	
	Welcome, J. C., Jr.	Burns	2	1911	
	Mothershead, Sam	Burns	2	1911	
	Byrd, Julian, Secretary	Burns			
Seventh Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—Gilliam and Wheeler Counties Branch—					
Directors	Quinn, C. J., President	Mayville	2	1911	
	Keys, R. R.	Richmond	2	1911	
	Staw, S. S.,	Fossil	2	1911	
	McKay, George	Waterman	2	1911	
	George W. Parman	Condon	2	1911	
	Edwards, S. H.	Mayville	2	1911	
	Stephenson, P. H.	Condon	2	1911	
	Stewart, John, Secretary	Fossil			
Seventh Eastern Oregon District Agricultural Society—Sherman County Branch—					
Directors	Barnum, A. H., President	Moro	2	1911	
	Buckley, C. A.	Grass Valley	2	1911	
	Pike, I. D.	Moro	2	1911	
	Peetz, L. L.	Moro	2	1911	
	Anderson, Chris	Moro	2	1911	
	Mowry, George, Secretary	Moro			

(c) Per diem and mileage.

STATE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, AND INSTITUTIONS—*Concluded.*

Office	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary or compensation
			Years	Expiration	
First Southern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Staples, E. T., President	Ashland		July 23, 1913	
	Olwell, J. D.	Medford		July 23, 1913	
	Hall, L. B.	Grants Pass		1913	
	Potter, J. M., Secretary	Ashland		1913	
Second Southern Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	C. N. Parrott, President	Roseburg	2	1913	
	Medley, James	Oakland	2	1913	
	McClanahan, E. J.	Eugene	2	1913	
	Bedillion, R. E.	Bandon	2	1913	
	Meredith, W. H.	Gold Beach	2	1913	
	Micelli, F. G., Secretary	Roseburg			
First Central Oregon District Agricultural Society—					
Commissioners	Gray, J. H., President	Prineville	2	1913	
	Lafollette, T. H.	Prineville	2	1913	
	Rice, James	Hay Creek	2	1913	
	Lister, H. J.	Paulina	2	1913	
	Roberts, J. E.	Prineville	2	1913	
	Haner, J. H., Secretary	Prineville			
Linn County Fair Association—					
Board of Directors	Bodine, D. H.	Albany	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
	Belts, G. G.	Harrisburg	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
	Munkers, I. A.	Albany	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
Yamhill County Fair Association—					
Board of Directors	Miller, Mrs. Charlotte A.	McMinnville	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
	Potter, Milton	Sheridan	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
	Wilson, H. F.	McMinnville	2	May 31, 1913	Expenses
Clackamas County Fair Association—					
Board of Directors	Lazelle, George	Oregon City	2	June 1, 1911	Expenses
	Risley, John F.	Oregon City	2	June 1, 1911	Expenses
	Smith, James W.	Oregon City	2	June 1, 1911	Expenses

Grange Fair Association of Gresham—							
Officers	Coalman, E., President	Sandy					
	Gill, Ray, Vice President	Cleone					
	Darnall, H. A., Treasurer	Gresham					
	Shattuck, C., Secretary	Gresham					

The following comprises a list of the duly appointed and qualified Commissioners of Deeds for Oregon residing in other states and territories.

Term of office			State	Name	Postoffice address
Appointment	Qualified	Expiration			
Mar. 11, 1909	Mar. 25, 1909	Mar. 11, 1913	California	Norton, R. H.	Los Angeles, 335 West 27th Street.
Aug. 8, 1907	Feb. 26, 1908	Aug. 8, 1911	California	Collins, Mrs. M. V.	San Francisco, 420 California Street.
Sept. 30, 1907	Mar. 6, 1908	Sept. 30, 1911	California	Brown, J. D.	San Francisco, Humboldt Bank Building.
Dec. 21, 1907	Jan. 2, 1908	Dec. 21, 1911	California	Levy, Eugene W.	San Francisco, 248 Russ Building.
Aug. 24, 1908	Aug. 29, 1908	Aug. 24, 1912	California	Denson, H. B.	San Francisco, 509 Monadnock Building.
Sept. 8, 1908	Oct. 1, 1908	Sept. 8, 1912	California	Hermann, Wm.	San Francisco, German Savings & Loan Society
Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 19, 1910	Dec. 27, 1913	California	McCallan, John	San Francisco, 114 Battery Street.
Jan. 31, 1910	Feb. 28, 1910	Jan. 31, 1914	District of Columbia	Holtzman, Aylett T.	Washington, 1321 F Street, N. W.
Oct. 31, 1908	Nov. 12, 1908	Oct. 31, 1912	Maryland	Manly, George W.	Baltimore.
Jan. 14, 1909	Feb. 1, 1909	Jan. 14, 1913	New York	Corey, Edwin F.	New York City.
Mar. 22, 1909	Apr. 26, 1909	Mar. 22, 1913	New York	Lett, William F.	New York City, 355 Broadway.
May 28, 1910	June 20, 1910	May 28, 1914	New York	Livingston, Walter F.	New York City.
Apr. 24, 1911	May 8, 1911	Apr. 24, 1915	New York	Braman, Joseph P.	New York City, 120 Broadway.
Sept. 23, 1907	Oct. 8, 1907	Sept. 23, 1911	New York	Braman, Ella F.	New York City, 120 Broadway.
Nov. 11, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 11, 1911	New York	Corey, Geo. H.	New York City, 56 Wall Street.
Jan. 31, 1910	Apr. 2, 1910	Jan. 31, 1914	Pennsylvania	Paul, Wm. Henry	Philadelphia, 1025 Oxford Street.
Jan. 17, 1910	Feb. 2, 1910	Jan. 17, 1914	Pennsylvania	Hunt, Thos. J.	Philadelphia, 532 Walnut Street.
Aug. 17, 1910	Nov. 30, 1910	Aug. 17, 1914	Pennsylvania	Smith, W. Evans	Philadelphia.
June 16, 1910	June 28, 1910	June 16, 1914	Pennsylvania	Wurtz, John S.	Philadelphia, 1109 Land Title Building.
Dec. 27, 1909	Jan. 10, 1910	Dec. 27, 1913	Wisconsin	Bloodgood, Francis	Milwaukee, 307 Mitchell Building.
Oct. 28, 1910	Nov. 21, 1910	Oct. 28, 1914	New York	Miller, Nicholas J.	New York.

REPRESENTATIVES—TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Name	Residence	Term		Compensation	Political designation	District	
		Yr	Expiration			No	Counties embraced
Abrams, Carl	Salem	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Johnson, Geo. W.	Salem	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Libby, A. C.	Jefferson	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	1	Marion
Steelhammer, A. G.	Silverton	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Reynolds, L. T.	Salem, R. F. D. 9	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Miller, J. W.	Albany	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Shaw, C. L.	Albany	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	DEMOCRAT	2	Linn
Simpson, M. J.	Lebanon	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Eaton, Allen H.	Eugene	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Cushman, I. B.	Acme	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	3	Lane
Sutton, W. M.	Springfield	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Huntington, Jr., Ben	Drain	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	4	Douglas
Neuner, Jr., Geo.	Roseburg	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Rackleff, Ed.	Bandon	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	5	Coos
Peirce, S. P.	Port Orford	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	6	Coos and Curry
Smith, J. C.	Grants Pass	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	7	Josephine
Eggleston, M. F.*	Ashland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	8	Jackson
Westerlund, J. A.	Medford	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Buchanan, J. A.	Roseburg	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	9	Douglas and Jackson
Bonebrake, P. O.	Philomath	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	10	Benton
Powell, Ira C.	Monmouth	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	11	Polk
Chambers, F. W.	Toledo	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	12	Lincoln and Polk
Graves, Roy	Sheridan	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	13	Yamhill
Brownhill, Timothy	McMinnville	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	*Independent*		
Beals, A. G.	Tillamook	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	14	Tillamook and Yamhill
Chapman, J. A.	Middleton	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Hollis, W. H.	Forest Grove	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	15	Washington
Tigard, C. F.	Tigardville	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Jones, Linn E.	Oregon City	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Carter, E. P.	Gladstone	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	16	Clackamas
Magone, M. A.	Oregon City, R. 5	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Chatten, W. H.	Oswego	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	17	Clackamas and Multnomah

Abbott, Jas. D.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Ambrose, James M.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Amme, Edwin G.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Bigelow, C. A.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Bryant, J. C.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Clemens, W. J.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	18	Multnomah
Clyde, Ralph C.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Cole, James	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Collins, Stephen	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Cottel, W. I.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Fouts, Seneca	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Rushlight, A. G.	Portland	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Belland, L. O.	Astoria	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	19	Clatsop
Leinenweber, C. A.	Astoria	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	20	Columbia
Miller, M. E.	St. Helens	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	21	Crook, Grant, Klamath, Lake
Belknap, H. P.	Prineville	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Thompson, W. Lair	Lakeview	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	22	Morrow and Umatilla
Mahoney, T. J.	Heppner	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	23	Umatilla
Mann, L. L.	Pendleton	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Peterson, S. D.	Milton	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	24	Union and Wallowa
Rusk, John P.	Joseph	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	25	Baker
McKinney, Henry M.	Baker	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	26	Union
Church, William J.	La Grande	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	27	Harney and Malheur
Brooke, W. H.	Ontario	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	28	Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler
Buckley, C. A.	Grass Valley	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Mariner, W. J.	Blalock	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Derby, A. J.	Hood River	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	DEMOCRAT	29	Hood River and Wasco
Gill, F. M.	Dufur	2	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		

Republicans, 57; Democrats, 2; Independents, 1. *Deceased.

SENATORS—TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Name	Residence	Term		Compensation	Political designation	District	
		Yrs	Expiration			No.	Counties embraced
Carson, John A.	Salem	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	1	Marion
Patton, Hal D.	Salem	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Miller, M. A.	Lebanon	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	DEMOCRAT	2	Linn
Calkins, W. W.	Eugene	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	3	Lane
Bean, L. E.	Eugene	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	4	Lane and Linn
Abraham, Albert *	Roseburg	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	5	Douglas
Von der Hellen, H.	Wellen	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	6	Jackson
Norton, H. D.*	Grants Pass	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	*Independent*	7	Josephine
Chase, W. C.*	Coquille	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	8	Coos and Curry
Hawley, C. L.	McCoy	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	9	Benton and Polk
Hoskins, J. L.	Newberg	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	10	Yamhill
Wood, W. D.*	Hillsboro	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	11	Washington
Dimick, W. A.	Oregon City	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	12	Clackamas
Albee, H. R.*	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem, 15c per mile	Republican		
Locke, J. K.†	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Kellaher, Dan*	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Nottingham, C. W.*	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	13	Multnomah
Joseph, George W.	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Selling, Ben *	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican		
Malarkey, Dan J.	Portland	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	14	Columbia, Clackamas, Multnomah
Lester, C. F.	Warrenton	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	15	Clatsop
Sinnott, N. J.*	The Dalles	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	16	Hood River, Wasco
Merryman, Geo. H.*	Klamath Falls	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	17	Crook, Klamath, Lake
Bowerman, Jay *	Condon	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	18	Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler
Barrett, C. A.	Athena	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	19	Morrow, Crook, Umatilla
Burgess, J. N.	Pendleton	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	20	Umatilla
Oliver, Turner*	La Grande	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	21	Union, Wallowa
Parrish, C. W.*	Izee	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	22	Grant, Harney, Malheur
McColloch, Claude C.	Baker	4	Nov. 9, 1914	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	DEMOCRAT	23	Baker
Barrett, W. N.*	Hillsboro	4	Nov. 9, 1912	$3 per diem; 15c per mile	Republican	24	Lincoln, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill

* Elected in 1908. † Fills unexpired term of John B. Coffey, resigned.

COUNTY OFFICERS

COUNTY JUDGES.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Basche, P.	Baker	4	Jan. 4, 1915	$ 1,200 00	Republican
Benton	Moses, Victor P.	Corvallis	4	Jan. 4, 1915	720 00	Democrat
Clackamas	Beatie, R. B.	Oregon City	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Democrat
Clatsop	Judd, Edw. C.	Astoria	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Republican
Columbia	Dart, James	St. Helens	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Democrat
Coos	Hall, John F.	Marshfield	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,000 00	Democrat
Crook	Ellis, H. C.	Bend	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Curry	Bailey, E. A.	Gold Beach	4	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Douglas	Wonacott, G. W.	Roseburg	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Democrat
Gilliam	Thiessen, H. A.	Condon	4	Jan. 4, 1915	500 00	Republican
Grant	McHaley, R. R.	Prairie City	4	Jan. 4, 1915	800 00	Republican
Harney	Thompson, Grant	Harriman	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,000 00	Republican
Hood River	Culbertson, Geo. D.	Hood River	4	Jan. 4, 1915	300 00	Democrat
Jackson	Neil, J. R.	Jacksonville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Democrat
Josephine	Jewell, Stephen	Grants Pass	4	Jan. 4, 1915	900 00	Democrat
Klamath	Worden, William S.	Klamath Falls	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,000 00	Republican
Lake	Daly, B.	Lakeview	4	Jan. 4, 1915	700 00	Democrat
Lane	Thompson, Helmus W.	Eugene	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Republican
Lincoln	Gardner, Chas. H.	Toledo	4	Jan. 4, 1915	600 00	Republican
Linn	Duncan, J. N.	Albany	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Malheur	Richardson, B. C.	Vale	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Democrat
Marion	Bushey, W. M.	Salem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Morrow	Patterson, C. C.	Heppner	4	Jan. 6, 1913	900 00	Democrat
Multnomah	Cleeton, T. J.	Portland	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
Polk	Coad, Ed. F.	Dallas	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Sherman	Henrichs, Wm.	Moro	4	Jan. 6, 1913	450 00	Republican
Tillamook	Mason, Homer	Tillamook	4	Jan. 4, 1915	600 00	Republican
Umatilla	Maloney, J. W.	Pendleton	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Democrat
Union	Henry, J. C.	La Grande	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Republican
Wallowa	Olmsted, J. B.	Enterprise	4	Jan. 6, 1913	800 00	Republican
Wasco	Lake, A. E.	The Dalles	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Washington	Sewell, J. W.	Hillsboro	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Independ'nt
Wheeler	Butler, G. O.	Fossil	4	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Yamhill	Pearce, Vine W.	McMinnville	4	Jan. 4, 1915	800 00	Democrat

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Welch, W. J.	Haines	4	Jan. 6, 1913	$5.00 per diem	Republican
	Saunders, Geo. B.	Richland	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Democrat
Benton	Hawley, A. W.	Monroe	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Smith, Geo. W.	Corvallis	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Clackamas	Mattoon, W. H.	Springwater	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Blair, N.	Hubbard, R. 2	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Clatsop	Frye, Jonn	Astoria	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Moore, Fred H.	Seaside	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Columbia	Tichenor, W. K.	Clatskanie	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Farr, John	Warren	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Coos	Dement, W. T.	Myrtle Point	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Armstrong, Geo. J.	Bandon	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Crook	Rice, James	Hay Creek	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Bayley, R. H.	Laidlaw	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Curry	Ismert, Otto	Gold Beach	4	Jan. 6, 1913	125.00 per year and mileage	Republican
	Chenoweth, Geo. D.	Denmark	4	Jan. 4, 1915	125.00 per year and mileage	Republican
Douglas	Ryan, M. R.	Drain	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Wiley, J. S.	Myrtle Creek	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Gilliam	Dyer, J. W.	Mayville	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem	Republican
	Weatherford, M. E.	Olex	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Democrat
Grant	Trowbridge, B. C.	John Day	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
	Porter, Allen	Long Creek	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem	Republican
Harney	Smyth, Geo. A.	Diamond	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Sylvester, E. P.	Burns	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Hood River	McCurdy, Geo. A.	Hood River			3.00 per diem	Republican
	Rhoades, Orson H.	Hood River			3.00 per diem	Republican
Jackson	Owens, Jas.	Wellen	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
	Davis, G. L.	Medford	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem	Republican
Josephine	Woodcock, H. S.	Kerby	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Barlow, C. L.	Galice	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican

Klamath	Merrill, C. G.	Merrill	4	Jan. 4, 1915	$4.00 per diem	Democrat
	Summers, S. T.	Klamath Falls	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Democrat
Lake	Rehart, C. A.	Lakeview	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
	Anderson, F. E.	Lake	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
Lane	Price, Hugh M.	Eugene	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem and 10c mileage	Republican
	Hemphill, Robt. J.	Eugene	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem and 10c mileage	Republican
Lincoln	Kentta, John	Siletz	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Thompson, Chas. N.	Waldport	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Linn	Russell, O. H.	Sweet Home	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem and 10c mileage	Republican
	Butler, T. J.	Albany	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem and 10c mileage	Republican
Malheur	Mallett, C. W.	Ontario	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Democrat
	Kelley, M. D.	Dell	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Marion	Goulet, W. H.	Woodburn	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
	Beckwith, J. T.	Jefferson	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
Morrow	Devin, M. J.	Heppner	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
	Young, J. S.	Heppner	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
Multnomah	Lightner, W. L.	Portland	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Hart, D. V.	Portland	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Polk	Riddell, William	Monmouth	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Petre, S. H.	Dallas	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Democrat
Sherman	Walker, Wm.	Wasco	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Holt, A. J.	Kent	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Tillamook	Alley, H. V.	Nehalem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Farmer, H. M.	Hebo	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Umatilla	Walker, Horace	Pendleton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Cockburn, H. M.	Milton	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Union	Sedler, J. M.	Cove	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Galloway, C. A.	Elgin	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Wallowa	Locke, W. G.	Enterprise	4	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
	Couch, L.	Wallowa	4	Jan. 4, 1915	5.00 per diem	Republican
Wasco	Stoughton, C. H.	Dufur	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
	Rooper, H. C.	Antelope	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem	Republican
Washington	McClaran, John	Gales Creek	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
	Nyberg, John	Tualatin	4	Jan. 4, 1915	3.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
Wheeler	Nelson, N. S.	Fossil	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
	Sigfrit, John L.	Mitchell	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem	Democrat
Yamhill	Cummins, S. E.	McMinnville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
	Calkins, S. M.	Newberg	4	Jan. 4, 1915	4.00 per diem and mileage	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY CLERKS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Combs, A. B., Jr.	Baker	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 1,500 00	Democrat
Benton	Newton, Emery J.	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Clackamas	Mulvey, W. L.	Oregon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Clatsop	Clinton, J. C.	Astoria	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Columbia	LaBore, H. E.	St. Helens	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,400 00	Republican
Coos	Watson, James	Coquille	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Crook	Brown, Warren	Prineville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Democrat
Curry	Smith, Geo. W.	Gold Beach	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Douglas	Lenox, E. H.	Roseburg	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Gilliam	Horner, Chas. H.	Condon	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Grant	Hagny, George	Canyon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
Harney	Waters, E. B.	Burns	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,400 00	Republican
Hood River	Hanson, W. E.	Hood River	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Jackson	Coleman, W. R.	Jacksonville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
Josephine	Cheshire, S. F.	Grants Pass	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,700 00	Republican
Klamath	DeLap, C. R.	Klamath Falls	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Lake	Payne, F. W.	Lakeview	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Democrat
Lane	Russell, Stacy M.	Eugene	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Lincoln	Howell, R. H.	Toledo	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,250 00	Republican
Linn	Marks, W. L.	Albany	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Malheur	Morfitt, Frank L.	Vale	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Marion	Allen R. D.	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Morrow	Hill, W. O.	Heppner	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Multnomah	Fields, F. S.	Portland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
Polk	Smith, E. M.	Dallas	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Republican
Sherman	McPherson, K. A.	Moro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Tillamook	Holden, J. C.	Tillamook	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Republican
Umatilla	Saling, Frank	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Union	Wright, Ed.	La Grande	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Wallowa	Boatman, W. O.	Enterprise	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Democrat
Wasco	Angle, Frank R.	The Dalles	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Washington	Bailey, J. W.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Wheeler	Sasser, Scott	Fossil	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Yamhill	Jones, G. W.	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

SHERIFFS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Rand, Ed.	Baker	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 2,500 00	Democrat
Benton	Gellatly, W. A.	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Republican
Clackamas	Mass, Ernst T.	Oregon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,700 00	Democrat
Clatsop	Burns, J. V.	Astoria	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Columbia	Thompson, A. E.	Clatskanie	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,400 00	Democrat
Coos	Gage, W. W.	Coquille	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,600 00	Democrat
Crook	Balfour, T. N.	Prineville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Democrat
Curry	Bishel, Wm. A.	Gold Beach	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Douglas	Quine, Geo. K.	Roseburg	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,200 00	Republican
Gilliam	Montague, Elmer	Condon	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Grant	Collier, C. M.	Canyon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	3,000 00	Democrat
Harney	Richardson, A. K.	Burns	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,400 00	Democrat
Hood River	Johnson, Thos. F.	Hood River	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Jackson	Jones, W. A.	Jacksonville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	4,000 00	Democrat
Josephine	Smith, Will C.	Grants Pass	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Klamath	Barnes, W. B.	Klamath Falls	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
Lake	Snider, W. B.	Lakeview	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
Lane	Bown, Harry L.	Eugene	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Lincoln	Geer, Bert	Toledo	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Linn	Smith, D. S.	Tangent	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Malheur	Kerfoot, D. H.	Ontario	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Democrat
Marion	Minto, H. P.	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Morrow	Hayes, J. C.	Heppner	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Multnomah	Stevens, R. L.	Portland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	4,500 00	Republican
Polk	Grant, J. M.	Dallas	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Democrat
Sherman	Freeman, J. C.	Moro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Democrat
Tillamook	Grenshaw, H.	Tillamook	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Republican
Umatilla	Taylor, T. D.	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Democrat
Union	Childers, F. P.	LaGrande	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Democrat
Wallowa	Marvin, Edgar	Enterprise	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Democrat
Wasco	Chrisman, Levi	The Dalles	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,200 00	Republican
Washington	Hancock, Geo. G.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Wheeler	Kelsay, Oscar	Fossil	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Republican
Yamhill	Henderson, W. G.	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY TREASURERS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Palmer, M. M.	Baker	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 800 00	Democrat
Benton	Buchanan, W. A.	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	500 00	Democrat
Clackamas	Tufts, J. A.	Gladstone	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Clatsop	Sherman, Wm. A.	Astoria	2	Jan. 6, 1913	900 00	Republican
Columbia	Laws, A. T.	St. Helens	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Coos	Dimmick, T. M.	Coquille	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Crook	Jordan, Ralph L.	Prineville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Curry	Caughell, James	Gold Beach	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Douglas	Sawyers, J. E.	Roseburg	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Gilliam	McMorris, J. A.	Condon	2	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Democrat
Grant	Mosier, Ala O.	Canyon City	2	Jan, 6, 1913	720 00	Republican
Harney	Lewis, Simon	Burns	2	Jan. 6, 1913	700 00	Democrat
Hood River	Schmeltzer, J. M.	Hood River	2	Jan. 6, 1913	100 00	Republican
Jackson	Cronemiller, Jas. M.	Jacksonville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Josephine	Peterson, John E.	Grants Pass	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Klamath	Daggett, Claude H.	Klamath Falls	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Democrat
Lake	Ahlstrom, F. O.	Lakeview	2	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Lane	Taylor, Samuel W.	Eugene	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Lincoln	McCluskey, G. B.	Toledo	2	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Linn	Francis, W. W.	Albany	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Malheur	Halliday, T. W.	Vale	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Marion	Moore, J. G.	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Morrow	Gilliam, Frank	Heppner	2	Jan. 6, 1913	500 00	Republican
Multnomah	Lewis, John M.	Portland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
Polk	Staats, Tracy	Dallas	2	Jan. 6, 1913	750 00	Democrat
Sherman	Wallan, W. D.	Moro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Tillamook	Beals, B. L.	Tillamook	2	Jan. 6, 1913	550 00	Republican
Umatilla	Bradley, G. W.	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Union	Frawley, John	La Grande	2	Jan. 9, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Wallowa	Franklin, G. W.	Enterprise	2	Jan. 6, 1913	720 00	Democrat
Wasco	Gunning, F. S.	The Dalles	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Washington	Jackson, W. M.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Wheeler	Lamb, A. B.	Fossil	2	Jan. 6, 1913	250 00	Republican
Yamhill	Foster, H. Z.	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	900 00	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

County.	Name.	Residence.	Term of office.		Salary.	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Fleetwood, Jerry	Baker	4	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 1,500 00	Republican
Benton	Rickard, W. H.	Corvallis	4	Jan. 6, 1913	800 00	Democrat
Clackamas	Jack, J. E.	Oregon City	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,250 00	Democrat
Clatsop	Cornelius, T. S.	Astoria	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Columbia	Clark, U. W.	Houlton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Coos	Thrift, T. J.	Coquille	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Crook	La Follett, J. D.	Prineville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Democrat
Curry	Tolman, William	Harbor	4	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Douglas	Calkins, Frank L.	Roseburg	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Gilliam	Campbell, Otis	Condon	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Democrat
Grant	Bonham, C. W.	Canyon City	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
Harney	Donegan, J. J.	Burns	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,650 00	Republican
Hood River	Wickham, Jasper	Hood River	4	Jan. 4, 1915	900 00	Republican
Jackson	Grieve, W. T.	Jacksonville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Josephine	Pollock, Eclus	Grants Pass	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,400 00	Republican
Klamath	Lee, J. P.	Klamath Falls	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Lake	Foster, A. J.	Lakeview	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Democrat
Lane	Keeney, Benj. F.	Eugene	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Lincoln	Ball, W. E.	Toledo	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican
Linn	McKnight, D. B.	Albany	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3,000 00	Republican
Malheur	Payne, S. L.	Vale	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Marion	Rice, F. J.	Salem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Morrow	Wells, J. J.	Heppner	4	Jan. 4, 1915	1,200 00	Democrat
Multnomah	Sigler, B. D.	Portland	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4,500 00	Republican
Polk	Graves, C. S.	Dallas	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Sherman	Peetz, Otto	Moro	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Tillamook	Hare, A. M.	Tillamook	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Umatilla	Strain, O. P.	Pendleton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Democrat
Union	Clark, D. M.	La Grande	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Democrat
Wallowa	Miller, B. F.	Enterprise	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Wasco	Koontz, J. W.	The Dalles	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,250 00	Republican
Washington	Crandall, Max	Hillsboro	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Wheeler	Hartman, Peter	Fossil	4	Jan. 6, 1913	4.00 per diem	Republican
Yamhill	Miller, Martin	McMinnville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	3.00 per diem	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY RECORDERS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker						
Benton	Warfield, S. N.	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 1,200 00	Republican
Clackamas	Williams, L. E.	Oregon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Clatsop						
Columbia						
Coos						
Crook						
Curry						
Douglas						
Gilliam						
Grant						
Harney						
Hood River						
Jackson						
Josephine	Colvig, F. L.	Medford	2	Jan. 6, 1913	2,000 00	Republican
Klamath						
Lake						
Lane						
Lincoln						
Linn	Froman, Grant	Albany	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Malheur						
Marion	Aufranc, A. Eugene	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Morrow						
Multnomah						
Polk						
Sherman						
Tillamook						
Umatilla	Burroughs, B. S.	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Union	Snook, I. R.	La Grande	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Wallowa						
Wasco						
Washington	Perkins, E. L.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Wheeler						
Yamhill	Maloney, H. S.	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,600 00	Democrat

NOTE.—Where no person is named, the county clerk performs the duties of such office.

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

County.	Name.	Residence.	Term of office.		Salary.	Political designation.
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Smith, J. F.	Baker	4	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 1,500 00	Democrat
Benton	Mack, H. L.	Corvallis	4	Jan. 6, 1913	800 00	Republican
Clackamas	Gary, T. J.	Oregon City	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Clatsop	Warren, Emma C.	Astoria	4	Jan. 6, 1913	900 00	Republican
Columbia	Collins, J. H.	Houlton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	900 00	Republican
Coos	Bunch, W. H.	McKinley	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Crook	Ford, R. A.	Prineville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Curry	Guerin, Wm. S.	Langlois	4	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Democrat
Douglas	Chancy, Thurman	Roseburg	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Gilliam	Sturgill, J. C.	Condon	4	Jan. 6, 1913	500 00	Republican
Grant	Austen, W. W.	Hamilton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	700 00	Democrat
Harney	Hamilton, L. M.	Harney	4	Jan. 6, 1913	500 00	Republican
Hood River	Thompson, C. D.	Hood River	4	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Jackson	Wells, J. P.	Jacksonville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Josephine	Savage, Lincoln	Grants Pass	4	Jan. 6, 1913	600 00	Republican
Klamath	Swan, J. G.	Klamath Falls	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,500 00	Republican
Lake	Jackson, R. B.	Paisley	4	Jan. 6, 1913	700 00	Democrat
Lane	Dillard, W. B.	Eugene	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Lincoln	Goin, R. P.	Toledo	4	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Republican
Linn	Jackson, W. L.	Albany	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Democrat
Malheur	Milligan, B. L.	Ontario	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Democrat
Marion	Smith, W. M.	Salem	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Morrow	Notson, S. E.	Heppner	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Multnomah	Robinson, R. F.	Portland	4	Jan. 6, 1913	2,500 00	Republican
Polk	Seymour, H. C.	Dallas	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican
Sherman	Bryant, W. C.	Moro	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Tillamook	Buel, W. S.	Tillamook	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Umatilla	Welles, F. K.	Pendleton	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800 00	Republican
Union	Bragg, E. E.	La Grande	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,650 00	Democrat
Wallowa	Conley, J. C.	Enterprise	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Wasco	Neff, Justis T.	The Dalles	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,400 00	Republican
Washington	Case, M. C.	Hillsboro	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,000 00	Republican
Wheeler	Simmons, H. J.	Fossil	4	Jan. 6, 1913	400 00	Democrat
Yamhill	Belt, H. H.	McMinnville	4	Jan. 6, 1913	1,200 00	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	Hoffman, Ira F.	Baker	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Benton	Wilkes, F. Marion	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Clackamas	Meldrum, D. T.	Oregon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Clatsop	Parker, Gelo F.	Astoria	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Republican
Columbia	Prescott, C. T.	Houlton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Coos	Gould, A. N.	Coquille	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Crook	Rice, Fred A.	Prineville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Curry	Cunniff, D., Jr.	Gold Beach	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Democrat
Douglas	Cain, Frank	Roseburg	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Gilliam	Kirschner, Jos. W.	Condon	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Grant	Spears, Michael	Canyon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Harney	Shafer, E. S.	Narrows	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Hood River	Kay, Murray	Hood River	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Republican
Jackson	Grisez, Frank A.	Ashland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
Josephine	Hall, H. C.	Grants Pass	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Klamath	Henry, E. B.	Klamath Falls	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Lake	Mushen, S. A.	Lakeview	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem and mileage	Republican
Lane	Collier, C. M.	Eugene	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Lincoln	Derrick, Z. M.	Toledo	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Democrat
Linn	Geddes, A. L.	Albany	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Malheur	Miller, J. F.	Vale	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Marion	Herrick, B. B.	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Republican
Morrow	Reid, D. V. S.	Heppner	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Democrat
Multnomah	Holbrook, Philo	Portland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	1,800.00	Republican
Polk	Beezley, B. F.	Dallas	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Sherman						
Tillamook	Jackson, U. G.	Tillamook	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Umatilla	Kimbrell, Geary	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Union						
Wallowa	Rudd, A. H.	Joseph	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Republican
Wasco	Mohr, A. W.	The Dalles	2	Jan. 6, 1913	5.00 per diem	Republican
Washington	Morrill, A. A.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Wheeler	Heidtmann, H. F. C.	Fossil	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 5.00 per diem	Republican
Yamhill	Herring, H. W.	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Continued.*

COUNTY CORONERS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker	West, Earl F.	Baker	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Benton	Bovee, M. S.	Corvallis	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Clackamas	Fox, Thomas J.	Oregon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Clatsop	Gilbaugh, J. A.	Astoria	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Columbia	Sherwood, Frank H.	Rainier	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Coos	Golden, Dr. R. E.	Marshfield	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Crook	Hyde, Dr. E. O.	Prineville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Curry	Mann, Dr. S. J.	Langlois	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Douglas	Jewett, N. T.	Roseburg	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Gilliam	Kennedy, Dr. C. E.	Arlington	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Grant	Chilton, L. W.	Canyon City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Harney	Geary, Dr. J. W.	Burns	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Hood River	Edgington, Dr. Jesse	Hood River	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Jackson	Kellog, A. E.	Gold Hill	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Josephine	Stricker, F. D.	Grants Pass	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Klamath	Whitlock, Earl	Klamath Falls	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Lake	Wallace, William	Lakeview	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Lane	Gordon, W. T.	Eugene	2	Jan. 3, 1913	Fees	Republican
Lincoln	Carter, F. M.	Newport	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Linn	Fortmiller, Wm.	Albany	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Malheur	Payne, R. O.	Ontario	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Democrat
Marion	Clough, A. M.	Salem	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Morrow	Chick, C. C., M. D.	Ione	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Multnomah	Norden, Ben C.	Portland	2	Jan. 6, 1913	$ 1,000 00	Republican
Polk	Chapman, R. L.	Dallas	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Sherman	Taylor, M. B.	Grass Valley	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Tillamook	Hawk, W. C.	Bay City	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Umatilla	Folsom, Ralph	Pendleton	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Union	Bacon, C. T.	La Grande	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Wallowa	Thompson, J. H.	Joseph	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Per diem	Republican
Wasco	Burget, Chas. N.	The Dalles	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Per diem	Republican
Washington	Brown, E. C.	Hillsboro	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican
Wheeler						
Yamhill	Tilbury, Carey	McMinnville	2	Jan. 6, 1913	Fees	Republican

COUNTY OFFICERS—*Concluded.*

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

County	Name	Residence	Term of office		Salary	Political Designation
			Years	Expiration		
Baker						
Benton	Pernot, H. S.	Corvallis			$ 100 00	Democrat
Clackamas						
Clatsop						
Columbia	Ross, L. G.	St. Helens				
Coos	Culin, Dr. Walter	Coquille			250 00	Republican
Crook	Rosenberg, Dr. J. H.	Prineville	2	July 1, 1911	Fees	Republican
Curry						
Douglas	Houck, Dr. Geo. E.	Roseburg				Republican
Gilliam	Wood, Dr. J. F.	Condon	2	1913	Fees	Democrat
Grant	Ashford, J. W.	Canyon City		Jan. —, 1912	$ 300 00	Democrat
Harney						
Hood River						
Jackson	Hargrave, H. P.	Medford		July —, 1911	$ 355 52	Democrat
Josephine	Stricker, F. D.	Grants Pass	2	July 1, 1912	180 00	Republican
Klamath	Hamilton, Dr. R. R.	Klamath Falls	1	Jan. —, 1912	100 00	Republican
Lake						
Lane	Prentice, F. W.	Eugene			Fees	
Lincoln	Carter, F. M.	Newport			$ 100 00	Republican
Linn	Davis, W. H.	Albany			200 00	Republican
Malheur	Taylor, S. D.	Vale			Fees	Democrat
Marion	Byrd, R. D.	Salem			$ 444 00	Democrat
Morrow						
Multnomah	Geary, E. P.	Portland			1,800 00	Republican
Polk						
Sherman	Goffin, O. J.	Moro			100 00	Republican
Tillamook						
Umatilla	McFall, D. J.	Pendleton			Fees	
Union	Molitor, N.	La Grande				
Wallowa	Anderson, E. T.	Enterprise	2	Jan. 1, 1913	$ 5 00 per diem	Democrat
Wasco	Doane, O. D.	The Dalles				Republican
Washington	Wood, W. D.	Hillsboro			Fees	Republican
Wheeler	Widby, E. J.	Fossil			$ 100 00	Democrat
Yamhill	Cook, J. W.	McMinnville				Republican

ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS AND POLITICAL DESIGNATION, 1910.

County	Total, 1908	Total registration June 6 to Sept. 14, 1910	Registration Sept. 28 to Oct. 17, 1910	Total, 1910	No. of Republicans	No. of Democrats	No. of Prohibitionists	No. of Socialists	No. of Populists	No. of Independents	No. refused to state political designation	No. of Non-Partisans	No. of Liberal	No. of Union Labor	No. of Insurgent
Baker	4,623	3,100	665	3,765	1,887	1,469	15	135		259					
Benton	1,933	1,389	316	1,705	938	556	55	27	1	111	17				
Clackamas	5,447	5,288	561	5,849	4,264	1,131	97	159	1	127	70				
Clatsop	3,057	2,191	491	2,682	1,835	386	19	94		30	318				
Columbia	2,167	1,737	219	1,956	1,420	277	34	96		129					
Coos	3,544	3,316	715	4,031	2,320	758	36	382	3	335	200	2			
Crook	1,788	1,800	119	1,919	1,179	553	9	90		43	45				
Curry	543	525	4	529	336	141		14		27	11				
Douglas	4,246	3,537	367	3,904	2,299	1,150	29	202		95	129				
Gilliam	898	680	39	719	497	200	2	6		12	2				
Grant	1,389	1,085	133	1,218	772	341	4	59		14	28				
Harney	933	722	92	814	447	313	3	17	1	5	27		1		
Hood River	1,261	1,243	67	1,310	969	203	42	36		53	7				
Jackson	4,503	3,938	988	4,926	2,801	1,224	111	265	1	524					
Josephine	2,029	1,743	229	1,972	1,191	432	21	116		98	9	103		1	1
Klamath	1,678	1,554	475	2,029	1,281	533	10	92	1	79	33				
Lake	979	906	63	969	625	280	5	42		7	10				
Lane	5,929	4,945	986	5,931	3,670	1,386	159	301	1	172	24	218			
Lincoln	1,173	962	61	1,023	713	171	12	91		19	17				
Linn	4,557	3,669	586	4,255	2,250	1,487	110	180		151	77				
Malheur	1,540	1,449	114	1,563	900	555	14	34		19	41				
Marion	6,792	6,189	940	7,129	4,726	1,502	236	185	1	355	124				
Morrow	1,248	729	213	942	628	219	14	56		5	19	1			
Multnomah	33,265	36,270	2,566	38,836	30,345	5,539	584	672		1,033	663				
Polk	2,985	2,240	399	2,639	1,528	827	80	91		86	27				
Sherman	923	531	107	638	449	142	30	6		10	1				
Tillamook	1,056	1,100	50	1,150	838	178	30	67		28	5	4			
Umatilla	4,477	3,721	442	4,163	2,683	1,032	91	102	1	118	136				
Union	3,464	2,246	680	2,926	1,645	963	36	143	2	96	25	16			
Wallowa	1,858	1,493	146	1,639	1,008	462	15	88		55	16				
Wasco	3,779	2,007	337	2,344	1,576	489	59	109	1	77	33				
Washington	3,914	3,089	571	3,660	2,163	512	94	71	3	198	619				
Wheeler	682	470	35	505	344	152	6				3				
Yamhill	3,485	2,622	480	3,102	1,824	740	223	85	2	123	105				
Totals	122,095	108,486	14,256	122,742	82,351	26,298	2,285	4,108	19	4,493	2,841	344	1	1	1

STATEMENT

Showing—

First—The total taxable property in each county and of the State as last assessed by the county assessor and equalized by the county board of equalization thereof and certified by the various county clerks to the Secretary of the Board of State Tax Commissioners as of the date of the last county assessment.

Second—Value of taxable property assessed and equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners and apportioned according to county ratio.

Third—Total value of taxable property, including that equalized by the county board of equalization and that equalized and apportioned by the Board of State Tax Commissioners.

Fourth—Total value of taxable property as equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners.

Fifth—Per cent of equalized value to total and per cent of the State taxes to be paid by the several counties.

County	Value of taxable property as equalized by the county board of equalization	Value of taxable property assessed and equalized by Board of State Tax Commissioners and apportioned according to county ratio	Total value of taxable property including that equalized by the county board of equalization and that equalized and apportioned by the Board of State Tax Commissioners	Total value of taxable property as equalized by the Board of State Tax Commissioners	Per cent of equalized value to total and per cent of the State taxes to be paid by the several counties
Baker	$ 19,897,345 00	$ 6,020,314 00	$ 25,917,659 00	$ 21,830,325 00	.025246
Benton	8,960,514 00	670,982 00	9,631,496 00	11,175,424 00	.013227
Clackamas	21,080,400 00	3,153,617 00	24,234,017 00	28,587,376 00	.033836
Clatsop	8,650,496 00	871,828 00	9,522,324 00	20,423,452 00	.024178
Columbia	13,366,455 00	2,054,821 00	15,421,276 00	14,553,222 00	.017225
Coos	15,461,795 00	248,790 00	15,710,585 00	19,171,870 00	.022692
Crook	9,199,008 00	16,040 00	9,215,048 00	10,191,023 00	.012062
Curry	3,985,203 00	4,956 00	3,990,159 00	3,322,550 00	.003933
Douglas	25,810,740 00	5,837,818 00	31,648,558 00	30,270,692 00	.035828
Gilliam	6,627,415 00	3,805,305 00	10,432,720 00	8,790,597 00	.010404
Grant	5,513,952 00	76,210 00	5,590,162 00	7,065,396 00	.008363
Harney	6,992,605 00	3,773 00	6,996,378 00	7,282,233 00	.008619
Hood River	8,951,200 00	2,089,189 00	11,040,389 00	9,302,618 00	.011010
Jackson	30,266,649 00	4,033,315 00	34,299,964 00	28,901,108 00	.034207
Josephine	7,825,860 00	1,670,326 00	9,496,186 00	10,501,937 00	.012430
Klamath	12,210,459 00	226,219 00	12,436,678 00	12,757,202 00	.015099
Lake	8,065,279 81	18,132,00	8,083,411 81	6,893,134 81	.008159
Lane	34,745,540 00	3,245,929 00	37,991,469 00	34,478,995 00	.040803
Lincoln	8,456,221 00	507,858 00	8,964,079 00	6,608,982 00	.007822
Linn	25,035,730 00	3,280,762 00	28,316,492 00	28,631,331 00	.033888
Malheur	8,834,880 00	1,082,088 00	9,916,968 00	9,115,664 00	.010789
Marion	34,960,490 00	4,112,267 00	39,072,757 00	39,507,190 00	.046760
Morrow	9,562,845 00	3,203,599 00	12,766,444 00	9,715,991 00	.011500
Multnomah	277,029,995 00	24,795,654 00	301,825,649 00	300,383,190 00	.356122
Polk	13,046,180 00	1,466,716 00	14,512,896 00	16,304,732 00	.019298
Sherman	5,932,000 00	3,214,146 00	8,146,146 00	7,687,605 00	.009099
Tillamook	13,930,278 00	82,363 00	14,002,641 00	13,576,482 00	.016069
Umatilla	34,574,590 00	12,886,772 00	47,461,362 00	39,060,866 00	.046232
Union	13,709,145 00	3,555,894 00	17,265,039 00	20,366,508 00	.024106
Wallowa	10,459,415 00	1,396,125 00	11,856,540 00	10,233,109 00	.012112
Wasco	9,202,230 00	1,991,740 00	11,193,970 00	13,660,175 00	.016168
Washingt'n	16,149,060 00	1,541,016 00	17,690,076 00	20,867,892 00	.024699
Wheeler	3,576,005 00	3,263 00	3,579,268 00	4,021,182 00	.004759
Yamhill	15,564,424 93	1,095,477 00	16,659,901 93	19,652,659 93	.023261
Totals	$ 747,624,404 74	$ 97,263,304 00	$ 844,887,708 74	$ 844,887,708 74	1.000000

STATISTICS OF POPULATION

STATISTICS OF POPULATION---OREGON.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

City, town, or village	County	1910	1900	1890
Adams town	Umatilla	205	263	
Albany city	Linn	4,275	3,149	3,079
Amity town	Yamhill	407	292	
Antelope city	Wasco	175	249	
Arlington city	Gilliam	317	388	356
Ashland city	Jackson	5,020	2,634	1,784
Ashwood town	Crook	26		
Astoria city	Clatsop	9,599	8,381	6,184
Athena city	Umatilla	586	703	495
Aurora city	Marion	190	122	
Austin town	Grant	144		
Baker city	Baker	6,742	6,663	2,604
Bandon town	Coos	1,803	645	219
Barlow city	Clackamas	69		
Bay City town	Tillamook	281	203	
Beaver Hill town	Coos	149	119	
Beaverton town	Washington	386	249	
Bend city	Crook	536		
Bourne town	Baker	77		
Brownsville city	Linn	919	698	580
Burns city	Harney	904	547	264
Butteville city	Marion	49		
Canby city	Clackamas	587	372	
Canyon City town	Grant	364	345	304
Canyonville town	Douglas	149		
Carlton city	Yamhill	386	145	
Central Point town	Jackson	761	322	534
Clatskanie city	Columbia	747	311	212
Cline Falls town	Crook	30		
Coburg city	Lane	613		
Condon town	Gilliam	1,009	230	
Copperfield town	Baker	250		
Coquille city	Coos	1,398	728	494
Cornelius city	Washington	459	246	
Corvallis city	Benton	4,552	1,819	1,527
Cottage Grove city	Lane	1,834	974	
Cove town	Union	433		
Creswell town	Lane	367		
Dallas city	Polk	2,124	1,271	848
Dayton city	Yamhill	458	293	304
Deschutes town	Crook	64		
Drain town	Douglas	335	193	
Drewsey town	Harney	82		
Dufur village	Wasco	523	336	
Dundee town	Yamhill	196	124	
Eastside town	Coos	252		
Echo city	Umatilla	400		
Elgin city	Union	1,120	603	227
Empire city	Coos	147	185	252
Enterprise town	Wallowa	1,242	396	242
Estacada city	Clackamas	405		
Eugene city	Lane	9,009	3,236	
Fairview city	Multnomah	204		
Falls City town	Polk	969	269	
Florence town	Lane	311	222	
Forest Grove city	Washington	1,772	1,096	668
Fossil town	Wheeler	421	288	153
Freewater city	Umatilla	532		
Gardiner town	Douglas	391	286	229
Gervais town	Marion	276	224	
Glendale city	Douglas	646		
Gold Hill town	Jackson	423	385	
Granite town	Grant	89	245	
Grants Pass city	Josephine	3,897	2,290	1,432
Grass Valley city	Sherman	342		
Greenhorn town	Baker	28		
Gresham city	Multnomah	540		
Haines town	Baker	423		
Halfway town	Baker	186		
Halsey city	Linn	337	294	270
Hardman town	Morrow	(1)		
Harney city	Harney	58	82	240
Harrisburg city	Linn	453	502	413
Helix city	Umatilla	109		
Heppner city	Morrow	880	1,146	675
Hermiston city	Umatilla	647		
Hillsboro city	Washington	2,916	980	
Hood River city	Hood River	2,331	766	201
Houlton town	Columbia	347		
Hubbard city	Marion	283	213	117
Huntington town	Baker	680	821	321
Independence city	Polk	1,160	909	

Ione city	Morrow	239	223	
Island City town	Union	166		
Jacksonville city	Jackson	785	653	743
Jefferson city	Marion	415	273	307
John Day city	Grant	258	282	211
Joseph town	Wallowa	725	237	249
Junction city	Lane	759	506	
Klamath Falls town	Klamath	2,758	447	364
La Grande city	Union	4,843	2,991	2,583
Lafayette city	Yamhill	412	359	365
Laidlaw town	Crook	49		
Lakeview town	Lake	1,253	761	
Lebanon city	Linn	1,820	922	829
Lexington city	Morrow	185		
Lonerock city	Gilliam	70		
Long Creek town	Grant	86	123	60
Lostine town	Wallowa	230		
Lytle town	Crook	162		
McMinnville city	Yamhill	2,400	1,420	1,368
Madras town	Crook	364		
Marshfield town	Coos	2,980	1,391	1,461
Medford city	Jackson	8,840	1,791	967
Milton town	Umatilla	1,280	804	544
Milwaukee town	Clackamas	860		
Mitchell town	Wheeler	210	135	
Monmouth town	Polk	498	606	
Monument town	Grant	119		
Moro city	Sherman	378	335	
Mount Angel town	Marion	545	537	
Myrtle Creek town	Douglas	429	189	
Myrtle Point city	Coos	836	530	354
Nehalem town	Tillamook	119	59	
New Astoria town	Clatsop	957		
Newberg city	Yamhill	2,260	945	514
Newport city	Lincoln	721	256	121
North Bend city	Coos	2,078		
North Powder town	Union	455		
Nyssa town	Malheur	449		
Oakland city	Douglas	467	368	339
Ontario town	Malheur	1,248	445	
Oregon City	Clackamas	4,287	3,494	3,062
Pendleton city	Umatilla	4,460	4,406	2,506
Philomath city	Benton	505	343	
Phoenix town	Jackson	250		
Pilot Rock city	Umatilla	197		
Portland city	Multnomah	207,214	90,426	46,385
Prairie City town	Grant	348	213	222
Prineville city	Crook	1,042	656	460
Rainier city	Columbia	1,359	522	238
Richland town	Baker	334		
Riddle town	Douglas	187	131	
Roseburg city	Douglas	4,738	1,690	1,472
Rosland town	Crook	126		
St. Helens city	Columbia	742	258	220
St. Johns city	Multnomah	4,872		
St. Paul city	Marion	103		
Salem city	Marion	14,094	4,258	
Scio city	Linn	295	346	253
Seaside town	Clatsop	1,121	191	
Shaniko town	Wasco	495		
Sheridan city	Yamhill	1,021	466	299
Sherwood town	Washington	115	111	
Silverton city	Marion	1,588	656	511
Sodaville town	Linn	110	178	66
Springfield town	Lane	1,838	353	371
Stanfield city	Umatilla	318		
Stayton town	Marion	703	324	381
Sublimity town	Marion	188		
Summerville town	Union	287	184	280
Sumpter city	Baker	613		
Sweet Home town	Linn	202		
The Dalles city	Wasco	4,880	3,542	3,029
Tillamook city	Tillamook	1,352	834	
Toledo city	Lincoln	541	302	
Troutdale city	Multnomah	309		
Turner city	Marion	191		
Umatilla city	Umatilla	198		
Union city	Union	1,483	987	604
Vale city	Malheur	396	127	131
Vernonia town	Columbia	69	62	
Wallowa town	Wallowa	793	243	
Warrenton city	Clatsop	339		
Wasco city	Sherman	386	322	
Waterloo town	Linn	83	59	
West Seaside town	Clatsop	149		
Westfall town	Malheur	140		
Weston city	Umatilla	499	626	568
Whitney town	Baker	55		
Willamette town	Clackamas	317		
Willamina city	Yamill	376		
Woodburn city	Marion	1,616	828	405
Yamhill city	Yamhill	325	254	
Yoncalla city	Douglas	233		

[1] Not returned separately.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890.

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
BAKER COUNTY [1]	18,076	[2] 15,597	[3] 6,764
Alder precinct	288	283	
Baker precinct No. 1, [4] including part of ward 2 of Baker City	1,289	[5] 270	
Baker City (part of)	818		
Total for Baker City, comprising Baker precincts Nos. 3 and 4 and parts of Baker precincts Nos. 1 and 2, and parts of Depot and South Baker precincts	6,742	6,663	2,604
Ward 1	1,450		
Ward 2	1,372		
Ward 3	2,066		
Ward 4	1,854		
Baker precinct No. 2, including parts of wards 2 and 3 of Baker City	1,290		
Baker City (part of)	1,244		
Baker precinct No. 3, comprising part of ward 3 of Baker City	638		
Baker precinct No. 4, comprising ward 1 of Baker City	1,450		
Bed Rock precinct [6]	267	144	
Big Creek precinct [4]	189		
Bourne precinct, including Bourne town	220	592	
Bourne town [7]	77		
Bridgeport precinct	96	172	
Cleary precinct	176	279	
Clifford precinct, [8] including Whitney town	123		
Whitney town [9]	55		
Connor Creek precinct	97	150	
Copper Butte precinct [6]	86	103	
Cornucopia precinct [6]	132	359	
Depot precinct, including ward 4 and part of ward 3 of Baker City	2,086	[5] 69	
Baker City (part of)	2,016		
Eagle Valley precinct, [6] including Richland town	1,108	766	
Richland town [10]	334		
East Eagle precinct [11]	18	38	
Elkhorn precinct [12]	114	185	
Express precinct	521	417	
Greenhorn precinct, [8] including Greenhorn town	59		
Greenhorn town [13]	28		
Haines precinct, [14] including Haines town	861	328	
Haines town	428		
Huntington precinct, including Huntington town	997	1,014	
Huntington town	680	821	321
Iron Dyke precinct, [6] including Copperfield town	949	192	
Copperfield town [15]	250		
McEwen precinct	202	292	
North Sumpter precinct, including part of Sumpter city	297	678	
Sumpter city (part of)	286		
Total for Sumpter city [16] in North and South Sumpter precincts	643		
Pine precinct No. 1, [17] including part of Halfway town	674		
Halfway town (part of)	136		
Total for Halfway town [15] in Pine precincts Nos. 1 and 2	186		
Pine precinct No. 2, [17] including part of Halfway town	700		
Halfway town (part of)	50		
Pocahontas precinct	333	330	
Rock Creek precinct [14]	528	447	
Rye Valley precinct	154	142	
South Baker precinct, including part of ward 3 of Baker City	933	[5] 506	
Baker City (part of)	576		
South Sumpter precinct, including part of Sumpter city	387	1,179	
Sumpter city (part of)	357	1,131	
Sparta precinct [6]	123	171	
Unity precinct	308	257	
Virtue precinct [4]	164	317	
Weatherby precinct	73	145	
Wingville precinct	196	187	
BENTON COUNTY	10,663	6,706	[18] 8,650
Precinct 1, Corvallis, including parts of wards 2 and 3 of Corvallis city	1,586	467	
Corvallis city (part of)	1,126	267	
Total for Corvallis city, [19] comprising precincts Nos. 2 and 3 and parts of precincts Nos. 1 and 4	4,552	1,819	1,527
Ward 1	1,609		
Ward 2	1,475		
Ward 3	1,468		
Precinct 2, Corvallis, [19] comprising parts of wards 2 and 3 of Corvallis city	1,491	877	
Corvallis city (part of)	1,491	695	

BENTON COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Precinct 3, Corvallis,[19] comprising parts of wards 1 and 2 of Corvallis city	1,250	638	
Corvallis city (part of)	1,250	588	
Precinct 4, Corvallis, including part of ward 1 of Corvallis city	934	443	
Corvallis city (part of)	696	269	
Precinct 5, Fairmount	689	430	
Precinct 6, Soap creek	355	272	
Precinct 7, Kings Valley	353	354	
Precinct 8, Summit	200	119	
Precinct 9, Blodgett	247	211	
Precinct 10, Wren	142	192	
Precinct 11, Philomath,[20] including part of Philomath city	708	958	
Philomath city (part of)	400	348	
Total for Philomath city in precincts Nos. 11 and 16	505	342	
Precinct 12, Willamette	409	407	
Precinct 13, Alseya	518	355	
Precinct 14, Bellfountain	588	560	
Precinct 15, Monroe	523	428	
Precinct 16, West Philomath,[20] including part of Philomath city	661		
Philomath city (part of)	105		
CLACKAMAS COUNTY	29,931	19,658	[21] 15,233
Abernathy precinct	1,959	1,111	
Barlow precinct, including Barlow city	551	329	
Barlow city[13]	69		
Beaver Creek precinct	599	609	554
Boring precinct	774	262	
Bull Run precinct[22]	374	280	107
Canby precinct, including Canby city	1,216	757	787
Canby city	587	372	
Canemah precinct	609	517	416
Canyon Creek precinct	295	100	150
Cascades precinct	1,068	499	609
Cherryville precinct	196	126	103
Clackamas precinct[23]	780	723	608
Damascus precinct	988	674	676
Eagle Creek precinct	576	392	421
Estacada precinct,[24] including Estacada city	1,263	247	245
Estacada city[25]	405		
George precinct	242	141	143
Harding precinct	551	480	404
Harmony precinct[23]	606		
Highland precinct	688	437	402
Killin precinct[26]	586		
Macksburg precinct	710	477	(21)
Maple Lane precinct	668	454	
Marquam precinct[26]	520	824	(21)
Milk Creek precinct	460	432	275
Milwaukee precinct,[27] coextensive with Milwaukee town	860	1,002	907
Milwaukee town[25]	860		
Molalla precinct	836	633	582
Needy precinct	789	642	(21)
New Era precinct	611	473	384
Oak Grove precinct[27]	1,520		
Oregon City precincts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, coextensive with Oregon City	4,287	3,494	3,167
Oregon City	4,287	3,494	3,062
Ward 1	1,396		
Ward 2	1,475		
Ward 3	1,416		

1 Part of Union County added in 1902.

2 County total includes population (162) of North Powder precinct, annexed to Haines and Rock Creek precincts; population (528) of Parker precinct, taken to form Clifford and Greenhorn precincts, since 1900; and population (6,663) of Baker City, returned independently in 1900; but is exclusive of population (1,773) of Bed Rock, Copper Butte, Cornucopia, Eagle Valley, East Eagle, Iron Dyke, and Sparta precincts, taken from Union County since 1900.

3 No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made between 1890 and 1900.

4 Big Creek precinct organized from parts of Baker precinct No. 1, Virtue precinct, and part of territory taken from Union County in 1902.

5 Exclusive of population of Baker City.

6 Taken from Union County in 1902.

7 Incorporated in 1900.

8 Organized from part of Parker precinct in 1903.

9 Incorporated in 1901.

10 Incorporated in 1904.

11 Taken from Union County in 1902; Sanger precinct, Union County, added in 1907.

12 Name changed from Willows in 1907.

13 Incorporated in 1903.

14 Part of North Powder precinct annexed in 1907.

15 Incorporated in 1909.

16 Incorporated as a city in 1901.

17 Organized from part of Pine Valley precinct, Union County, in 1903.

18 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted between 1890 and 1900.

19 Parts of precincts Nos. 2 and 3 annexed to Corvallis city in 1903.

20 Precinct No. 16 organized from part of precinct No. 11 in 1908.

21 County total includes population (1,583) of Macksburg, Marquam, and Needy precincts, not returned separately in 1890.

22 Returned as Seivers in 1900.

23 Harmony precinct organized from part of Clackamas precinct in 1905.

24 Returned as Garfield in 1900.

25 Incorporated in 1905.

26 Killin precinct organized from part of Marquam precinct in 1901.

27 Oak Grove precinct organized from part of Milwaukee precinct in 1905.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. 1, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
CLACKAMAS COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Oswego precinct	1,107	698	920
Pleasant Hill precinct	734	588	464
Soda Springs precinct	299	283	274
Springwater precinct	344	243	291
Tualatin precinct	638	662	411
Union precinct	189	158	126
Viola precinct	267	206	224
West Oregon City precinct, including Willamette town	1,271	755	----------
Willamette town [1]	317	----------	----------
CLATSOP COUNTY	16,106	[2]12,765	[3]10,016
Astoria precincts, [4] Nos. 1 to 6, coextensive with Astoria city	9,599	8,381	----------
Astoria city	9,599	8,381	6,181
Ward 1	2,926	----------	----------
Ward 2	2,553	----------	----------
Ward 3	2,940	----------	----------
Ward 4	1,180	----------	----------
Chadwell precinct	246	246	----------
Clatsop precinct	299	264	----------
Clifton precinct No. 1 [5]	362	----------	----------
Clifton precinct No. 2 [5]	303	----------	----------
Elsie precinct	116	77	----------
Jewell precinct	82	143	----------
John Day precinct No. 1 [6]	299	----------	----------
John Day precinct No. 2 [6]	77	----------	----------
Knappa precinct	365	400	----------
Melville precinct	58	100	----------
Mishawaka precinct	64	91	----------
New Astoria precinct, coextensive with New Astoria town	957	868	----------
New Astoria town	957	----------	----------
Olney precinct	243	217	----------
Push precinct	149	55	----------
Seaside precinct, including Seaside and West Seaside towns	1,506	417	----------
Seaside town	1,121	191	----------
West Seaside town [7]	149	----------	----------
Svensen precinct	293	227	----------
Vesper precinct	80	159	----------
Walluski precinct	121	138	----------
Warrenton precinct, including Warrenton city	371	495	----------
Warrenton city	339	----------	----------
Westport precinct	225	192	----------
COLUMBIA COUNTY	10,580	6,237	5,191
Apiary precinct	108	87	----------
Auburn precinct, including Vernonia town	413	490	528
Vernonia town	69	62	----------
Beaver Falls precinct	462	348	254
Clatskanie precinct, including Clatskanie city	1,788	888	624
Clatskanie city	747	311	212
Deer Island precinct	411	205	862
Globe precinct	765	398	----------
Marshland precinct	242	334	180
Nehalem precinct	366	381	472
Oak Point precinct	858	534	424
Rainer precinct, including Rainier city	1,969	822	681
Rainier city	1,359	522	238
Scappoose precinct	649	547	354
Union precinct, including Houlton town and St. Helens city	1,961	908	812
Houlton town [1]	347	----------	----------
St. Helens city	742	258	220
Warren precinct	588	295	----------
COOS COUNTY	17,959	[9]10,324	[8]8,874
Bandon precinct, including Bandon town	2,116	814	488
Bandon town	1,803	645	219
Burton Prairie precinct [10]	128	167	191
Coaledo precinct, including Beaver Hill town	200	209	76
Beaver Hill town	149	119	----------
Coos City precinct [11]	205	92	211
Coos River precinct	428	600	449
Deer Park precinct	58	18	----------
Dora precinct	198	180	146
East Coquille precinct, [12] including part of Coquille city	1,181	----------	----------
Coquille city (part of)	754	----------	----------
Total for Coquille city [13] in East and West Coquille precincts	1,398	728	494
Empire precinct, [14] including Empire city	217	441	512
Empire city	147	185	252
Enchanted Prairie precinct	378	278	249
Four Mile precinct	202	127	----------
Lake precinct	308	204	221
Lee precinct [10]	160	----------	----------
Missouri precinct [10]	197	304	330

COOS COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Myrtle Point precinct, including Myrtle Point city	1,551	1,209	968
Myrtle Point city [13]	836	530	354
Newport precinct	555	408	891
North Bend precinct, [14] including North Bend city	2,253		
North Bend city [15]	2,078		
North Coss River precinct	218	194	267
North Marshfield precinct, [14] including part of Marshfield town	1,084	815	
Marshfield town (part of)	913	595	
Total for Marshfield town in North and South Marshfield precincts	2,980	1,391	1,461
Norway precinct	616	542	587
Parkersburg precinct	442	298	394
Prosper precinct	525	210	145
Riverton precinct	373	318	228
Rowland Prairie precinct [16]	113	133	150
South Marshfield precinct, includ'g Eastside town and part of Marshfield town	2,582	1,074	
Eastside town [1]	252		
Marshfield town (part of)	2,067	796	
South Slough precinct	250	155	148
Sumner precinct	184	146	251
Ten Mile precinct	369	171	69
West Coquille precinct, [12] including part of Coquille city	808		
Coquille city (part of)	644		
CROOK COUNTY	9,315	[17] 3,964	[17] 3,244
Ashwood precinct, including Ashwood town	241		
Ashwood town [18]	26		
Bear Creek precinct	168		
Beaver Creek precinct	239		
Bend precinct, coextensive with Bend city [15]	536		
Black Butte precinct	358		
Breeze precinct	53		
Camp Creek precinct	123		
Cross Keys precinct	64		
Deschutes precinct, including Deschutes and Lytle towns	616		
Deschutes town [19]	64		
Lytle town [19]	162		
Hardin precinct	151		
Hay Creek precinct	139		
Haystack precinct	456		
Howard precinct	54		
Ireland precinct, includ'g Rosland town	185		
Rosland town [20]	126		
Johnson Creek precinct	139		
Kutcher precinct, includ'g Madras town	879		
Madras town [21]	364		
Laidlaw precinct, includ'g Laidlaw town	426		
Laidlaw town [15]	49		
Lamonta precinct	319		
Lyle Gap precinct	818		
McKay precinct	253		
Maury precinct	71		
Mill Creek precinct	102		
Montgomery precinct	137		
Nawsom Creek precinct	108		
Powell Buttes precinct	210		
Prineville precinct, coextensive with Prineville city	1,042		
Prineville city	1,042	656	460
Redmond precinct, including Cline Falls town	728		
Cline Falls town [15]	30		
Summit precinct	44		
Warm Springs precinct	442		
Willow Creek precinct	182		
Warm Springs Indian Reservation (part of)	32	555	
Total for Warm Springs Indian Reservation in Crook and Wasco Co's	505	837	

1 Incorporated in 1908.

2 County total includes population (425) of Clifton precinct, taken to form Clifton precincts Nos. 1 and 2; and population (167) of John Day precinct, taken to form John Day precincts Nos. 1 and 2, since 1900.

3 No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made between 1890 and 1900.

4 Astoria precincts Nos. 1 to 7 organized from old Astoria precinct in 1905.

5 Organized from part of Clifton precinct in 1905.

6 Organized from part of John Day precinct in 1905.

7 Incorporated in 1905.

8 Returned as Youngs Bay in 1900.

9 County totals include population (1,227 in 1900; 814 in 1890) of Coquille precinct, taken to form East and West Coquille precincts since 1900; and population (1,636 in 1890) of Marshfield precinct, taken to form North and South Marshfield precincts between 1890 and 1900.

10 Lee precinct organized from parts of Burton Prairie and Missouri precincts in 1904.

11 Returned as Coos in 1900.

12 Organized from part of Coquille precinct in 1903.

13 Incorporated as a city in 1901.

14 North Bend precinct organized from parts of Empire and North Marshfield precincts in 1904.

15 Incorporated in 1904.

16 Returned as Rowland in 1900.

17 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted since 1900.

18 Incorporated in 1901.

19 Incorporated in 1903.

20 Incorporated in 1906.

21 Incorporated in 1910.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
CURRY COUNTY	2,044	1,868	[1]1,709
Big Bend precinct	125	84	----
Chetco precinct	230	257	----
Eckley precinct	42	65	----
Floras Creek precinct	561	375	----
Gold Beach precinct	172	118	----
Jerrys Flat precinct	101	161	----
Mountain precinct	80	37	----
Mule Creek precinct	56	42	----
Ophir precinct	71	100	----
Pistol River precinct	68	69	----
Port Orford precinct	266	274	----
Quosaten precinct	66	48	----
Sixes River precinct	141	111	----
Wedderburn precinct	75	127	----
DOUGLAS COUNTY	19,674	[2]14,565	[3]11,864
Bohemia precinct [4]	12	----	----
Calapooia precinct, inc. Oakland city	1,021	971	1,537
Oakland city	467	368	339
Camas Valley precinct	314	360	254
Canyonville precinct, [5] including Canyonville town	405	601	600
Canyonville town [6]	149	----	----
Civil Bend precinct	438	476	352
Coles Valley precinct [7]	264	345	(8)
Comstock precinct	321	449	----
Cow Creek precinct	334	248	93
Days Creek precinct [5]	237	----	----
Deer Creek precinct, including part of Roseburg city	1,253	651	2,365
Roseburg city (part of)	734	312	1,472
Roseburg city	4,738	1,690	1,472
East Umpqua precinct	238	299	245
Elkton precinct	443	443	512
Gardiner precinct, [8] inc. Gardiner town	924	844	828
Gardiner town	391	286	229
Glendale precinct, including Glendale city	1,046	414	449
Glendale city [6]	646	----	----
Kellogg precinct	141	215	----
Lookingglass precinct	366	393	349
Melrose precinct [7]	316	----	----
Millwood precinct	101	157	----
Mount Scott precinct	109	179	193
Myrtle Creek precinct, including Myrtle Creek town	1,318	829	652
Myrtle Creek town	429	189	----
DOUGLAS COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Oakland precinct	773	538	----
Olalla precinct [9]	311	300	245
Pass Creek precinct, inc. Drain town	1,169	895	1,440
Drain town	335	193	----
Perdue precinct	391	130	----
Riddle precinct, inc. Riddle town	514	577	816
Riddle town	187	131	----
Roseburg precinct, including part of Roseburg city	1,555	1,030	----
Roseburg city (part of)	1,336	663	----
Scottsburg precinct	286	216	215
Umpqua precinct, including part of Roseburg city	1,758	803	----
Roseburg city (part of)	1,259	243	----
West Roseburg precinct, including part of Roseburg city	1,946	759	----
Roseburg city (part of)	1,409	472	----
Wilbur precinct	354	372	(8)
Yoncalla precinct, inc. Yoncalla city	1,016	867	485
Yoncalla city [6]	238	----	----
GILLIAM COUNTY	3,701	3,201	[10]3,600
Arlington precinct, inc. Arlington city	408	488	594
Arlington city	317	388	356
Blalock precinct	277	229	222
Condon precinct, including Condon town	1,135	530	224
Condon town	1,009	230	----
Ferry Canyon precinct	413	266	152
Idea precinct	51	98	92
Lonerock precinct, including Lonerock city	191	226	221
Lonerock City [6]	70	----	----
Matney precinct	94	133	126
Mayville precinct	335	439	521
Rock Creek precinct	507	467	406
Trail Fork precinct	127	171	252
Willow Creek precinct	163	154	----
GRANT COUNTY	5,607	[11]5,948	[11]5,080
Austin precinct, including Austin town	207	66	28
Austin town [12]	144	----	----
Bear Valley precinct [13]	146	114	188
Canyon City precinct, [14] including Canyon City town	505	490	382
Canyon City town	364	345	304
Forty-nine precinct [15]	11	----	----

GRANT COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Fox precinct	238	258	244
Granite precinct, [16] inc. Granite town	148	836	249
Granite town	89	245	
Hamilton precinct	342	305	352
John Day precinct, inc. John Day city	399	382	331
John Day city	258	282	211
Long Creek precinct, inc. Long Creek	450	524	533
Long Creek town	86	123	60
Marysville precinct	151	285	227
Middle precinct	367	305	200
Nroth Fork precinct, inc. Monument	450	323	179
Monument town [17]	119		
Quartsburg precinct [18]	40		
Rosebud precinct	109	168	135
Silvies precinct [18]	67		
South Fork precinct	338	297	192
Susanville precinct	280	276	52
Union precinct, [18] inc. Prairie City town	1,012	846	760
Prairie City town	348	213	222
Warm Springs precinct	218	217	293
Willows precinct	129	129	
HARNEY COUNTY	4,059	2,598	[12]2,559
Alvord precinct	50	55	
Burns precinct, including Burns city	1,200	719	
Burns city	904	547	264
Catalow precinct	26	51	
Cold Springs precinct [19]	81		
Crane Creek precinct [19]	349	83	
Curry precinct	246	133	
Diamond precinct	116	55	
Drewsey precinct, inc. Drewsey town	272	192	
Drewsey town [20]	82		
Happy Valley precinct [19]	37	136	
Harney precinct, including Harney city	327	275	
Harney city	58	82	240

HARNEY COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Island precinct	139	85	
Lake precinct	241	200	
Pine Creek precinct	162	92	
Poison Creek precinct	142	70	
Pueblo precinct	225	64	
Saddle Butte precinct	208	162	
Silvies precinct	29	37	
Warm Spring precinct	159	69	
Wild Horse precinct	100	120	
HOOD RIVER COUNTY [21]	8,016		
Baldwin precinct	1,084		
East Hood River precinct, including part of Hood River city	1,024		
Hood River city (part of)	283		
Hood River city	2,331	766	201
Falls precinct	819		
Hood River Center precinct including part of Hood River city	1,687		
Hood River city (part of)	1,294		
Odell precinct	726		
South Hood River precinct	1,345		
West Hood River precinct, including part of Hood River City	1,331		
Hood River city (part of)	754		
JACKSON COUNTY	25,756	[22]13,698	[11],455
Antioch precinct	274		
Applegate precinct	318	333	
Barron precinct	572	470	
Big Butte precinct	486	294	
Central Point precinct, including Central Point town	1,124	404	534
Central Point town	761	322	
Climax precinct	98	196	
Eagle Point precinct	782	594	

1 No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made between 1890 and 1900.

2 County total includes population (209) of Lake precinct, annexed to Gardiner precinct since 1900.

3 County total includes population (734) of Coles Valley and Wilbur precincts, not returned separately in 1890.

4 Bohemia precinct formed from unorganized territory in 1901.

5 Days Creek precinct organized from part of Canyonville precinct in 1903.

6 Incorporated in 1901.

7 Melrose precinct organized from part of Coles Valley precinct in 1905.

8 Lake precinct annexed in 1903.

9 Name changed from Ten Mile in 1900.

10 County total includes population (790) of Butte Creek, Crown Rock, and Rowe Creek precincts, taken to form part of Wheeler County, between 1890 and 1900.

11 County totals include population (177 in 1900; 52 in 1890) of Olive Creek precinct, part taken to form Forty-nine precinct and part annexed to Granite precinct since 1900; population (29 in 1890) of Silvies precinct, annexed to Bear Valley precinct; and population (654 in 1890) of Haystack, Mountain Creek, Rock Creek, Shoo Fly, and Waterman precincts, taken to form part of Wheeler County, between 1890 and 1900.

12 Incorporated in 1908.

13 Silvies precinct organized from part of Bear Valley precinct in 1905.

14 Returned as Canyon in 1900.

15 Organized from part of Olive Creek precinct in 1908.

16 Part of Olive Creek precinct annexed in 1908.

17 Incorporated in 1905.

18 Quartsburg precinct organized from part of Union precinct in 1903.

19 Cold Springs precinct organized from parts of Crane Creek and Happy Valley precincts in 1902.

20 Incorporated in 1900.

21 Organized from parts of Wasco County in 1908.

22 Owing to numerous changes, comparable figures for 1900 can be presented for only a few minor civil divisions.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
JACKSON COUNTY—*Continued.*			
East Ashland precinct, including part of ward 1 of Ashland city	1,824		
Ashland city (part of)	1,713		
Total for Ashland city in East, South and West Ashland precints	5,020	2,634	1,784
Ward 1	2,151		
Ward 2	1,160		
Ward 3	1,709		
Flounce Rock precinct	112	126	
Foots Creek precinct	187	148	
Gold Hill precinct, including Gold Hill town	741	632	
Gold Hill town	423	385	
Lake Creek precinct	201	228	
Meadows precinct	98	99	
Mound precinct	413	261	
North Jacksonville precinct, including part of Jacksonville city	555		
Jacksonville city (part of)	387		
Total for Jacksonville city[1] in North and South Jacksonville precincts	785	653	743
North Medford precinct, including ward 3 and part of ward 1 of Medford city	4,758		
Medford city (part of)	4,576		
Total for Medford city in North and South Medford precincts	8,840	1,791	967
Ward 1	2,687		
Ward 2	3,384		
Ward 3	2,769		
Phœnix precinct, including Phœnix town	849	433	
Phœnix town	250		
Rock Point precinct	191	185	
Roxy precinct	359	208	
Sams Valley precinct	443	240	
South Ashland precinct, including ward 3 of Ashland city	2,001		
Ashland city (part of)	1,709		
South Jacksonville precinct, including part of Jacksonville city	543		
Jacksonville city (part of)	398		
South Medford precinct, including ward 2 and part of ward 1 of Medford city	4,658		
Medford city (part of)	4,264		
Sterling precinct	84	130	
Talent precinct	863	694	
Trail precinct	246	210	
Union precinct	269	406	
Watkins precinct	98	163	
West Ashland precinct, including ward 2 and part of ward 1 of Ashland city	1,675		
Ashland city (part of)	1,598		
Willow Springs precinct	243	300	
Wimer precinct	273		
Woodville precinct	468	189	
JOSEPHINE COUNTY	9,567	[2] 7,517	[3] 4,878
Althouse precinct	417	368	
Galice Creek precinct	252	113	
Kerby precinct	304	636	
Leland precinct[4]	239	544	
Lucky Queen precinct	100	58	
Merlin precinct	787	592	
Murphy precinct	393	336	
North Grants Pass precinct, including ward 2 and part of ward 1 of Grants Pass city	1,963	1,344	
Grants Pass city (part of)	1,782	1,125	
Total for Grants Pass city in North, South and West Grants Pass precincts	3,897	2,290	1,432
Ward 1	1,058		
Ward 2	1,079		
Ward 3	736		
Ward 4	1,024		
Placer precinct[5]	180		
Selma precinct[6]	426	48	
Slate Creek precinct	671	527	
South Grants Pass precinct, including ward 3 and part of ward 4 of Grants Pass city	1,391	822	
Grants Pass city (part of)	1,087	674	
Waldo precinct	377	299	
West Grants Pass precinct, including part of wards 1 and 4 of Grants Pass city	1,371	808	
Grants Pass city (part of)	1,028	491	
Williams precinct	464	469	
Wolf Creek precinct	282	440	
KLAMATH COUNTY	8,554	3,970	2,444
Dairy precinct	311	221	231
Klamath Lake precinct	138	52	59
Langell Valley precinct	208	195	
Linkville precinct, including Klamath Falls town	4,019	852	787
Klamath Falls town	2,758	447	364
Ward 1	490		

KLAMATH COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Ward 2	885		
Ward 3	867		
Ward 4	163		
Ward 5	353		
Lost River precinct	343	187	363
Odell precinct [7]	71		
Plevna precinct	384	239	340
Poe Valley precinct	237	156	141
Snow precinct	181	173	
Sprague River precinct	175	145	119
Tule Lake precinct	945	336	194
Wood River precinct [7]	314	278	210
Klamath Indian Reservation	1,233	1,186	
LAKE COUNTY	4,658	2,847	[8] 2,604
Cogswell Creek precinct	393	319	
Crooked Creek precinct	189	150	175
Drews Valley precinct	62	109	183
Goose Lake precinct	370	233	892
North Lakeview precinct, comprising part of Lakeview town	576	527	
Total for Lakeview town, coextensive with North and South Lakeview precincts	1,253	761	
North Warner precinct	287	143	78
Paisley precinct	440	326	363
Silver Lake precinct	996	229	264
South Lakeview precinct, comprising part of Lakeview town	677	234	
South Warner precinct	237	218	116
Sumner Lake precinct	137	129	106
Thomas Creek precinct	294	230	
LANE COUNTY	33,783	[9] 19,604	[3] 15,198
Bailey precinct	625	376	
Blanton precinct	331	272	
Blue River precinct [10]	164	88	
Bohemia precinct	316	154	
Camp Creek precinct	485	445	
Chesher precinct	148	161	
Coyote precinct	341	346	
Creswell precinct, including Creswell town	940	740	

LANE COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Creswell town [11]	367		
East Cottage Grove precinct, including part of wards 1, 2 and 3 of Cottage Grove city	2,248	1,254	
Cottage Grove city (part of)	1,233	582	
Total for Cottage Grove city in East and West Cottage Grove precincts	1,884	974	
Ward 1	683		
Ward 2	408		
Ward 3	743		
Elmire precinct	394	268	
Fairmount precinct, [12] including part of ward 1 of Eugene city	1,271	500	
Eugene city [13] (part of)	916		
Total for Eugene city, [13] comprising North and South Eugene precincts and part of Fairmount precinct	9,009	3,236	
Ward 1	3,288		
Ward 2	1,351		
Ward 3	2,164		
Ward 4	2,206		
Fall Creek precinct	379	267	
Five Rivers precinct	102	84	
Florence precinct, including Florence town	1,054	665	
Florence town	311	222	
Gate Creek precinct	430	232	
Glentena precinct	45	65	
Goshen precinct	414	246	
Hazel Dell precinct	395	95	
Heceta precinct	73	56	
Hermann precinct	157	112	
Irving precinct	867	664	
Jasper precinct	653	260	
Lake Creek precinct	154	144	
Lane precinct	283	175	
Long Tom precinct	271	307	
Lost Valley precinct	364	296	
Mabel precinct	92	106	
Mapleton precinct	217	293	
Middle Fork precinct	631	99	
Mohawk precinct	969	692	
Mound precinct	67	140	
North Eugene precinct, comprising wards 2 and 3 of Eugene city	3,515	1,672	

1 Incorporated as a city in 1909.

2 County total includes population (115) of Mount Reuben precinct, annexed to Leland precinct since 1900.

3 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted between 1890 and 1900.

4 Part taken to form Placer precinct in 1904; Mount Reuben precinct annexed in 1908.

5 Organized from part of Leland district in 1904.

6 Name changed from Oak Flat in 1902.

7 Odell precinct organized from part of Wood River precinct in 1903.

8 County total includes population (88) of East Warner precinct, annexed to North and South Warner precincts; population (775) of Lakeview precinct, taken to form North and South Lakeview precincts; and population (69) of New Pine Creek precinct, taken to form part of Cogswell Creek precinct, between 1890 and 1900.

9 County total includes population (43) of McKenzie precinct, annexed to Blue River precinct since 1900.

10 McKenzie precinct annexed in 1903.

11 Incorporated in 1909.

12 Part annexed to Eugene city in 1905.

13 Returned in 1900 as in North and South Eugene precincts only. Part of Fairmount precinct annexed in 1905.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
LANE COUNTY—*Continued.*			
North Junction precinct, including part of Junction City	817	545	----------
Junction City (part of)	489	310	----------
Total for Junction City in North and South Junction precincts	759	506	----------
Pleasant Hill precinct	418	320	----------
Richardson precinct	432	433	----------
Saginaw precinct	574	690	----------
Siuslaw precinct	240	294	----------
South Eugene precinct, comprising ward 4 and part of ward 1 of Eugene city	4,578	1,564	----------
South Junction precinct, including part of Junction City	917	630	----------
Junction City (part of)	270	196	----------
Spencer precinct	346	288	----------
Springfield precinct, including Springfield town	2,669	928	----------
Springfield town	1,838	353	371
Thurston precinct	392	291	----------
Wallace precinct	222	287	----------
Walton precinct	104	155	----------
Wendling precinct [1]	643	----------	----------
West Cottage Grove precinct, including parts of wards 1, 2, and 3 of Cottage Grove city	1,394	956	----------
Cottage Grove city (part of)	601	392	----------
Willamette precinct, including Coburg city	928	523	----------
Coburg city [2]	613	----------	----------
Zumwalt precinct	714	383	----------
LINCOLN COUNTY	5,587	3,575	----------
Alseya precinct	326	345	----------
Beaver precinct	292	125	----------
Big Elk precinct	135	161	----------
Elk City precinct	336	249	----------
Five Rivers precinct	137	153	----------
Kern precinct [3]	281	----------	----------
Little Elk precinct	203	199	----------
Morris precinct [3]	469	229	----------
Nashville precinct	290	180	----------
Newport precinct, including Newport city	884	382	----------
Newport city	721	256	121
Siletz precinct	676	399	----------
Tidewater precinct	205	89	----------
Toledo precinct, including Toledo city	1,100	779	----------
Toledo city	541	302	----------
Yaquina precinct	243	285	----------
LINN COUNTY	22,662	18,603	[4] 16,265
Albany precinct, [5] comprising part of ward 2 of Albany city	1,120	----------	----------
Total for Albany city, comprising Albany and East Albany precincts, and parts of Price and West Albany precincts	4,275	3,149	3,079
Ward 1	1,122	----------	----------
Ward 2	1,180	----------	----------
Ward 3	1,973	----------	----------
Center precinct	414	374	----------
Crawfordsville precinct	664	555	----------
East Albany precinct, [5] comprising part of ward 3 of Albany city	1,368	----------	----------
Foster precinct	394	303	----------
Fox Valley precinct	487	318	----------
Halsey precinct, including Halsey city	822	785	----------
Halsey city	337	294	270
Jordan precinct [6]	503	541	----------
Kingston precinct [6]	336	----------	----------
Lacomb precinct	701	670	----------
North Brownsville precinct, including part of Brownsville city	959	811	----------
Brownsville city (part of)	655	515	----------
Total for Brownsville city in North and South Brownsville precincts	919	698	580
North Harrisburg precinct, including part of Harrisburg city	536	596	----------
Harrisburg city (part of)	234	241	----------
Total for Harrisburg city in North and South Harrisburg precincts	453	502	413
North Lebanon precinct, including part of Lebanon city	1,029	749	----------
Lebanon city (part of)	588	334	----------
Total for Lebanon city in North and South Lebanon precincts	1,820	922	829
North Scio precinct, including part of Scio city	447	434	----------
Scio city (part of)	200	225	----------
Total for Scio city in North and South Scio precincts	295	346	253
Orleans precinct	558	519	----------
Price precinct, including part of ward 3 of Albany city	1,648	545	----------
Albany city (part of)	605	----------	----------
Rock Creek precinct	629	287	----------
Santiam precinct	674	610	----------
Shedd precinct	801	726	----------
Shelburn precinct [6]	469	667	----------
Sodaville precinct, including Sodaville			

LINN COUNTY—*Continued.*			
town	282	453	
Sodaville town	110	178	66
South Brownsville precinct, including part of Brownsville city	861	718	
Brownsville city (part of)	264	183	
South Harrisburg precinct, including part of Harrisburg city	504	577	
Harrisburg city (part of)	219	261	
South Lebanon precinct, including part of Lebanon city	1,566	852	
Lebanon city (part of)	1,232	588	
South Scio precinct, including part of Scio city	546	611	
Scio city (part of)	95	121	
Sweet Home precinct, including Sweet Home town	629	579	
Sweet Home town	202		
Syracuse precinct	407	393	
Tallman precinct	312	355	
Tangent precinct	545	571	
Waterloo precinct, including Waterloo town	717	589	
Waterloo town	88	59	
West Albany precinct,[5] including ward 1 and part of ward 2 of Albany city	1,734	3,415	
Albany city (part of)	1,182	3,149	
MALHEUR COUNTY	8,601	[7] 4,208	[7] 2,601
Barren Valley precinct[8]	90	32	
Big Bend precinct[9]	226		
Bully precinct,[10] including Westfall town	456	483	210
Westfall town[11]	140		
Carlile precinct	162	184	156
Castle Rock precinct	135	126	117
Crooked Creek precinct	31	41	

MALHEUR COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Crowley precinct[12]	139		
Hoodoo precinct[13]	98		
Jordan Valley precinct	576	343	303
Junction precinct[10]	89	65	33
Malheur precinct	635	392	227
North Ontario precinct,[14] including part of Ontario town	861		
Ontario town (part of)	698		
Total for Ontario town in North and South Ontario precincts	1,248	445	
Nyssa precinct, including Nyssa town	864	315	
Nyssa town[14]	449		
Owyhee precinct[16]	252	197	79
Red Butte precinct	113	45	
Snake River precinct	337	122	47
South Ontario precinct,[14] including part of Ontario town	1,000		
Ontario town (part of)	550		
Star precinct[17]	94	130	65
Stone precinct	615	165	155
Summit precinct	218	96	133
Three Forks precinct	85	124	89
Vale precinct,[10] including Vale city	1,525	508	484
Vale city	396	127	131
MARION COUNTY	39,780	[18] 27,713	[18] 22,934
Aumsville precinct	747		
Aurora precinct, including Aurora city	478		
Aurora city	190	122	
Breitenbush precinct	252		
Brooks precinct	1,018		
Butteville precinct, including Butteville city	648		
Butteville city[19]	49		
Champoeg precinct	250		

1 Organized from part of Mohawk precinct in 1901.

2 Incorporated in 1906.

3 Kern precinct organized from part of Morris precinct in 1901.

4 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted between 1890 and 1900.

5 Albany and East Albany precincts returned with West Albany precinct in 1900.

6 Kingston precinct organized from parts of Jordan and Shelburn precincts in 1905.

7 County totals include population (840 in 1900; 280 in 1890) of Ontario precinct, taken to form North and South Ontario precincts since 1900; population (112 in 1890) of Cleveland precinct, annexed to Bully precinct; and population (61 in 1890) of Mormon Basin precinct, annexed to Malheur precinct, between 1890 and 1900.

8 Parts taken to form parts of Hoodoo and Crowley precincts in 1905 and 1907, respectively.

9 Organized from part of Owyhee precinct in 1905.

10 Part taken to form part of Hoodoo precinct in 1905.

11 Incorporated in 1906.

12 Organized from parts of Barren Valley, Hoodoo, Owyhee, and Star precincts in 1907.

13 Organized from parts of Barren Valley, Bully, Junction, and Vale precincts in 1905; part taken to form part of Crowley precinct in 1907.

14 Organized from part of Ontario precinct in 1907.

15 Incorporated in 1903.

16 Parts taken to form Big Bend precinct in 1905 and part of Crowley precinct in 1907.

17 Part taken to form Crowley precinct in 1907.

18 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted since 1900.

19 Incorporated in 1901.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
MARION COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Chemawa precinct, including part of ward 6 of Salem city	2,071		
Salem city (part of)	28		
Total for Salem city, comprising Salem precincts Nos. 1 to 7 and parts of Chemawa and East Salem precincts	14,094	4,258	
Ward 1	1,250		
Ward 2	2,063		
Ward 3	1,020		
Ward 4	2,423		
Ward 5	1,928		
Ward 6	4,041		
Ward 7	1,369		
East Salem precinct, including part of ward 6 of Salem city	2,677		
Salem city (part of)	2,248		
Elkhorn precinct	52		
Fairfield precinct	253		
Gervais precinct, including Gervais town	897		
Gervais town	276	224	
Horeb precinct	198		
Howell precinct	803		
Hubbard precinct, inc. Hubbard city	708		
Hubbard city	283	213	117
Jefferson precinct, inc. Jefferson city	867		
Jefferson city	415	273	307
Liberty precinct	1,365		
Macleay precinct	441		
Marion precinct	564		
Mehama precinct	298		
Mill City precinct	490		
Monitor precinct	816		
Mt. Angel precinct, inc. Mt. Angel town	1,217		
Mount Angel town	545	537	
North Silverton precinct	1,021		
Rosedale precinct	591		
St. Paul precinct, including St. Paul city	530		
St. Paul city [1]	103		
Salem precincts, 1 to 7, comprising wards 1 to 5, 7, and part of ward 6 of Salem city	11,818		
Scotts Mills precinct	632		
Sidney pricinct	288		
Silver Falls precinct	255		
Silverton precinct, coextensive with Silverton city	1,588		
Silverton city	1,588	656	511
South Silverton precinct	871		
Stayton precinct, inc. Stayton town	1,152		
Stayton town	703	324	381
Sublimity precinct, inc. Sublimity town	776		
Sublimity town [2]	138		
Turner precinct, including Turner city	896		
Turner city [3]	191		
Woodburn precinct, including Woodburn city	2,252		
Woodburn city	1,616	828	405
MORROW COUNTY	4,357	[4] 4,151	[4] 4,205
Alpine precinct	137	62	186
Cecil precinct	155	181	160
Dairy precinct, including Hardman town	465	312	467
Hardman town [5]	(6)		
Dry Fork precinct	142	157	129
Eight Mile precinct	229	269	445
Gentry precinct, inc. part Heppner city	274	340	
Heppner city (part of)	112	240	
Heppner city [7]	880	1,146	675
Heppner precinct, including part of Heppner city	436	920	1,387
Heppner city (part of)	174	594	
Irrigon precinct [8]	190		
Lena precinct	186	213	243
Lexington precinct, including Lexington city	381	406	(6)
Lexington city [2]	185		
Matteson precinct, including part of Heppner city	429	82	264
Heppner city [7] (part of)	172		
Mount Vernon precinct, including part of Heppner city	621	512	
Heppner city (part of)	422	312	
North Ione precinct, [9] including part of Ione city	110		
Ione city (part of)	4		
Total for Ione city in North and South Ione precincts	289	223	
Pine City precinct	111	110	81
South Ione precinct, [9] including part of Ione city	398		
Ione city (part of)	235		
Wells Spring precinct [8]	98	50	(6)

MULTNOMAH COUNTY	226,261	[10]103,167	[10]74,884
Precincts Nos. 1 to 89, 95, and 96, comprising wards 1 to 6, 9 and 10, and parts of 7 and 8 of Portland city	203,534		
Total for Portland city, comprising precincts Nos. 1 to 89, 95, and 96, and parts of precincts Nos. 92 to 94, and 97	207,214	90,426	46,385
Ward 1	8,245		
Ward 2	15,987		
Ward 3	16,541		
Ward 4	17,279		
Ward 5	19,285		
Ward 6	9,397		
Ward 7	29,026		
Ward 8	37,148		
Ward 9	24,183		
Ward 10	30,123		
Precinct No. 90, St. Johns, comprising part of St. Johns city	3,001		
Total for St. Johns city,[2] coextensive with precincts Nos. 90 and 91	4,872		
Precinct No. 91, St. Johns, comprising part of St. Johns city	1,871		
Precinct No. No. 92, Columbia, including part of ward 8 of Portland city	459		
Portland city (part of)	8		
Precinct No. 93, Russellville, including part of ward 8 of Portland city	1,284		
Portland city (part of)	789		
Precinct No. 94, Woodstock, including part of ward 8 of Portland city	2,854		
Portland city (part of)	2,072		
Precinct No. 97, Arleta, including part of ward 7 of Portland city	2,991		
Portland city (part of)	811		
Precinct No. 98, Lents	1,666		
Precinct No. 99, Fairview, including Fairview city	486		
Fairview city[11]	204		
Precinct No. 100, Rockwood	344		
Precinct No. 101, Gresham, including Gresham city	1,410		
Gresham city[5]	540		
Precinct No. 102, Troutdale, including Troutdale city	648		
Troutdale city[12]	309		
MULTNOMAH COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Precinct No. 103, Powell Valley	795		
Precinct No. 104, Hurlburt	607		
Precinct No. 105, Bridal Veil	730		
Precinct No. 106, Palmer	190		
Precinct No. 107, Sauvies Island	183		
Precinct No. 108, Holbrook	379		
Precinct No. 109, Linnton	1,165		
Precinct No. 110, Sylvan	417		
Precinct No. 111, Mount Zion	286		
Precinct No. 112, Bertha	446		
Precinct No. 113, Riverdale	201		
Precinct No. 114, West Portland	314		
POLK COUNTY	13,469	[13]9,923	7,858
Bridgeport precinct	382	372	610
Buena Vista precinct	425	360	399
Douglas precinct	519	379	308
East Dallas precinct, including ward 1 and parts of wards 2 and 3 of Dallas city	1,481	931	
Dallas city (part of)	1,077	594	
Total for Dallas city in East, North, and South Dallas precincts	2,124	1,271	818
Ward 1	895		
Ward 2	810		
Ward 3	419		
Eola precinct	944	757	527
Falls City precinct, including Falls City town	1,917	481	
Falls City town	969	269	
Jackson precinct	562	592	587
Luckiamute precinct	804	666	664
McCoy precinct	360	354	370
North Dallas precinct, including part of ward 3 of Dallas city	683	627	
Dallas city (part of)	238	231	
North Independence precinct, including part of Independence city	928	837	
Independence city (part of)	632	596	
Total for Independence city in North and South Independence precincts	1,160	909	
North Monmouth precinct, including part of Monmouth town	382	493	
Monmouth town (part of)	231	319	
Total for Monmouth town in North and South Monmouth precincts	493	606	

1 Incorporated in 1901.
2 Incorporated in 1903.
3 Incorporated in 1905.
4 County totals include population (587 in 1900; 339 in 1890) of Ione precinct, taken to form North and South Ione precincts since 1900; population (63 in 1890) of Castle Rock precinct, annexed to Wells Spring precinct between 1890 and 1900; and population (441 in 1890) of Lexington and Wells Spring precincts, not returned separately in 1890.
5 Incorporated in 1904.
6 Not returned separately.
7 Returned in 1900 as in Gentry, Heppner, and Mount Vernon precincts only.
8 Irrigon precinct organized from part of Wells Spring precinct in 1904.
9 Organized from part of Ione precinct in 1902.
10 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted in 1907.
11 Incorporated in 1908.
12 Incorporated in 1907.
13 County total includes population (367) of Middle Independence precinct, annexed to North Independence precinct since 1900.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900 AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
POLK COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Rickreall precinct	534	447	411
Rock Creek precinct	39	98	
Salt Lake precinct	343	266	223
South Dallas precinct, including parts of wards 2 and 3 of Dallas city	1,068	541	
Dallas city (part of)	809	446	
South Independence precinct, including part of Independence city	790	553	
Independence city (part of)	528	313	
South Monmouth precinct, including part of Monmouth town	492	495	
Monmouth town (part of)	262	287	
Spring Valley precinct	447	391	382
Suver precinct	188	214	168
Grande Ronde Indian Reservation (part of)	186	152	
Total for Grande Ronde Indian Reservation in Polk and Yamhill Counties	368	402	
SHERMAN COUNTY	4,242	3,477	1,792
Biggs [1]	167		
Bigelow precinct	151	227	123
Grant precinct [1]	213	359	300
Grass Valley precinct, including Grass Valley city	1,250	696	186
Grass Valley city [2]	342		
Kent precinct	437	259	
Monkland precinct	288	148	283
Moro precinct, including Moro city	712	644	243
Moro city	378	395	
Rutledge precinct	154	193	
Wasco precinct, [1] including Wasco city	870	951	657
Wasco city	386	322	
TILLAMOOK COUNTY	6,266	4,471	[3] 2,982
Barnegat precinct	90	25	
Bay precinct, including Bay City town	416	337	218
Bay City town	281	203	
Beaver precinct	271	220	174
Blaine precinct	169	150	
TILLAMOOK COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Carnahan precinct	128	77	91
Dolph precinct	70	87	66
Fairview precinct	467	435	
Foley precinct	286	83	90
Garibaldi precinct	314	223	183
Hebo precinct	362	262	159
Hoquarton precinct, including wards 3 and 4 and part of ward 5 of Tillamook city	902	526	911
Tillamook city (part of)	657	362	
Total for Tillamook city in Hoquarton and Tillamook precincts	1,352	834	
Ward 1	221		
Ward 2	286		
Ward 3	216		
Ward 4	239		
Ward 5	390		
Little Nestucca precinct	317	299	224
Nehalem precinct, including Nehalem town	738	325	186
Nehalem town	119	59	
Netarts precinct	50	109	153
Sand Lake precinct	102	86	
South Prairie precinct	456	338	174
Tillamook precinct, including wards 1 and 2 and part of ward 5 of Tillamook city	914	672	
Tillamook city (part of)	695	472	
Union precinct	214	217	216
UMATILLA COUNTY	20,309	[4] 18,049	[5] 13,881
Adams precinct, including Adams town	417	592	
Adams town	205	283	
Alba precinct	139	194	
Bingham Springs precinct	68	50	
Cottonwood precinct [6]	166	246	
East Pendleton precinct, [7] comprising ward 1 of Pendleton city	972	1,010	
Total for Pendleton city, coextensive with Pendleton, East, North and South Pendleton precincts	4,460	4,406	2,506
Ward 1	972		

UMATILLA COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Ward 2	1,152		
Ward 3	1,133		
Ward 4	1,208		
East Weston precinct, including part of Weston city	506	593	
Weston city (part of)	336	350	
Total for Weston city in East Weston and Weston precincts	499	626	568
Echo precinct,[8] including Echo city	767	250	
Echo city [9]	400		
Encampment precinct	99	465	
Fairview precinct [10]	141		
Ferndale precinct [11]	862		
Fulton precinct	340	525	
Gilliland precinct	210	173	
Helix precinct, including Helix city	244	393	
Helix city [12]	109		
Hermiston precinct,[8] including Hermiston city	917		
Hermiston city [13]	647		
Hogue precinct	188	102	
Holdman precinct [14]	370		
Juniper precinct [15]	156	395	
McKay precinct	658	536	
Mountain precinct [10]	254	164	
North Athena precinct, including part of Athena city	648	918	
Athena city (part of)	474	596	
Total for Athena city in North and South Athena precincts	586	703	495
North Milton precinct,[11] including Freewater city and part of Milton town	1,687	1,554	
Freewater city [16]	532		
Milton town (part of)	394	262	
Total for Milton town in North and South Milton precincts	1,280	804	544

UMATILLA COUNTY—*Continued.*			
North Pendleton precinct,[7] comprising ward 2 of Pendleton city	1,152	701	
North Reservation precinct [17]	756		
Pendleton precinct,[7] comprising ward 3 of Pendleton city	1,133	1,652	
Pilot Rock precinct,[18] including Pilot Rock city	894	818	
Pilot Rock city [16]	197		
Prospect precinct [19]	132		
Riverside precinct [6]	50		
Ruddock precinct	51	77	
South Athena precinct, including part of Athena city	324	281	
Athena city (part of)	112	107	
South Milton precinct,[6] including part of Milton town	1,311	1,095	
Milton town (part of)	886	542	
South Pendleton precinct,[7] comprising ward 4 of Pendleton city	1,208	1,043	
South Reservation precinct [17]	527		
Stanfield precinct,[8] including Stanfield city	537		
Stanfield city [20]	318		
Ukiah precinct	258	410	
Umatilla precinct, including Umatilla city	305	191	
Umatilla city [21]	198		
Union precinct [22]	157	452	
Valley precinct	762	402	
Van Sycle precinct	123	185	
Vinson precinct	128	143	
Weston precinct,[10] including part of Weston city	333	680	
Weston city (part of)	163	276	
Willow Springs precinct	128	200	
Yoakum precinct	241	167	

1 Biggs precinct returned with Grant and Wasco precincts in 1900.

2 Incorporated in 1900.

3 County total includes population (137) of Onion Peak precinct, annexed to Nehalem precinct between 1890 and 1900.

4 County total includes population (1,397) of Umatilla Indian Reservation, taken to form Reservation precinct (now North and South Reservation precincts) since 1900.

5 No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made between 1890 and 1900.

6 Riverside precinct organized from parts of Cottonwood and South Milton precincts in 1905.

7 Pendleton precinct returned with East, North and South Pendleton precincts in 1900.

8 Hermiston and Stanfield precincts organized from parts of Echo precinct in 1909.

9 Incorporated in 1904.

10 Fairview precinct organized from parts of Mountain and Weston precincts in 1905.

11 Ferndale precinct organized from part of North Milton precinct in 1905.

12 Incorporated in 1903.

13 Incorporated in 1907.

14 Organized from parts of Juniper and Union precincts in 1903.

15 Part taken to form part of Holdman precinct in 1903.

16 Incorporated in 1902.

17 Organized from part of Reservation precinct in 1905.

18 Name changed from Alta in 1902.

19 Organized from part of Union precinct in 1902.

20 Incorporated in 1910.

21 Incorporated in 1906.

22 Parts taken to form Prospect precinct in 1902 and part of Holdman precinct in 1903.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1900, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. I, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
UNION COUNTY [1]	16,191	[2]16,070	[3]12,044
Alicel precinct [4]	364	561	
Antelope precinct	196	79	
Big Creek precinct [1]	227	287	
Camp Carson precinct	8	40	
Cove precinct, including Cove town	1,100	871	
Cove town [5]	433		
Hilgard precinct [6]	217	640	
Imbler precinct [7]	410		
Island precinct, includ'g Island City town	760	743	
Island City town [5]	166		
Kamela precinct [6]	99		
La Grand precinct No. 1, [8] including ward 1 of La Grande city	806	[9]1,175	
La Grande city (part of)	632		
Total for La Grande city, comprising La Grande precinct No. 2 and parts of LaGrande precincts Nos. 1, 3 and 4	4,843	2,991	2,588
La Grande precinct No. 2, [10] comprising ward 2 of La Grande city	1,342		
La Grande precinct No. 3, [10] including ward 3 of La Grande city	1,496	973	
La Grande city (part of)	1,403		
La Grande precinct No. 4, [11] including ward 4 of La Grande city	1,846		
La Grande city (part of)	1,466		
La Grande precinct No. 5 [12]	519		
North Elgin precinct, including part of Elgin city	1,228	946	
Elgin city (part of)	728	290	
Total for Elgin city in North and South Elgin precincts	1,120	603	227
North Powder precinct, including North Powder town	968	499	
North Powder town [13]	455		
Perry precinct	266	350	
So. Elgin precinct, [14] inc'g part Elgin city	1,238	1,137	
Elgin city, (part of)	392	313	
Starkey precinct	70	150	
Summerville precinct, [14] including part of Summerville town	784	1,227	
Summerville town	237	184	280
Union precinct No. 1, including part of Union city	1,205	793	
Union city (part of)	760	337	
Total for Union city in Union precincts Nos. 1 and 2	1,483	937	604
Union precincts No. 2, including part of Union city	1,042	807	
Union city (part of)	723	600	

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
WALLOWA COUNTY	8,364	5,538	[15]3,661
Butte precinct [16]	95		
Divide precinct	118	42	
Enterprise precinct, including Enterprise town	1,703	865	617
Enterprise town	1,242	396	242
Flora precinct [17]	320		
Grouse precinct [18]	308	179	
Imnaha precinct [19]	216	182	83
Joseph precinct, including Joseph town	1,196	572	668
Joseph town	725	237	249
Leap precinct [20]	252		
Lostine precinct, [20] includ'g Lostine town [21]	615	686	580
	230		
Lost Prairie precinct [22]	188	269	133
Mud Creek precinct [23]	94		
Paradise precinct [24]	273	579	177
Park precinct	161	117	
Pine Creek precinct [16]	161	200	169
Pittsburg precinct [19]	45		
Powwatka precinct [25]	85		
Prairie Creek, precinct	367	359	280
Promise precinct [25]	308	181	
Trout Creek precinct	230	297	233
Wallowa precinct, [25] including Wallowa town	1,629	1,010	620
Wallowa town	793	243	
WASCO COUNTY [26]	16,336	[27]13,199	[28]9,183
Antelope precinct, [28] inc'g Antelope city	414	770	
Antelope city	175	249	
Bake Oven precinct	643	209	
Bigelow precinct, comprising parts of wards 1 and 2 of The Dalles city	1,605	1,022	
Total for The Dalles city, comprising Bigelow and Trevitt precincts and parts of East, South and West Dalles precincts	4,880	3,542	3,029
Boyd precinct	185	294	
Columbia precinct	1,028	382	
Deschutes precinct	428	123	
Dufur precinct, including Dufur village	611	489	
Durfur village	523	336	
East Dalles precinct, [29] including parts of wards 1 and 2 of The Dalles city	1,397	1,277	
The Dalles city (part of)	749	730	1,595
Eight Mile precinct	245	220	
Kingsley precinct	388	411	
Mosier precinct	684	373	

WASCO COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Mountain precinct	174	149	
Nansene precinct	654	199	
Oak Grove precinct	921	251	
Ramsey precinct	352	210	
Shaniko precinct,[28] including Shaniko town	1,094		
Shaniko town[30]	495		
South Dalles precinct,[29] including part of ward 2 of The Dalles	800		
The Dalles (part of)	552		
Trevitt precinct, comprising parts of wards 1 and 3 of The Dalles city	1,006	944	
Tygh Valley precinct	1,227	507	
Wamic precinct	421	419	
West Dalles precinct, including parts of wards 1 and 3 of The Dalles city	1,586	1,236	
The Dalles city (part of)	968	846	1,484
Warm Springs Indian Reservation (part of)	473	282	
[For total, see Crook County.]			
WASHINGTON COUNTY	21,522	14,467	[31]11,972
Banks precinct[32]	1,261	882	
Beaverdam precinct	791	755	
Beaverton precinct, including Beaverton town	1,215	894	
Beaverton town	336	249	
Buxton precinct	600	388	
Columbia precinct	749	724	
Columbia precinct, including Cornelius city	1,501	1,041	
Cornelius city	459	246	
Dilly precinct	517	427	
East Butte precinct	851	530	
East Center precinct[33]	721	[34]611	
Gales Creek precinct	1,319	579	
Gaston precinct,[35]	924	699	
Mountain precinct	125	135	
North Forest Grove precinct, including part of Forest Grove city	1,307	814	
Forest Grove city (part of)	532	371	
Total for Forest Grove city in North and South Forest Grove precincts	1,772	1,096	668
North Hillsboro precinct, including part of Hillsboro city	1,293	698	
Hillsboro city (part of)	827	376	
Total for Hillsboro city in North and South Hillsboro precincts	2,016	980	

1 Part added to Baker County in 1902.

2 County total includes population (2,721) of Bed Rock, Copper Butte, Cornucopia, Eagle Valley, East Eagle, Iron Dyke, Pine Valley, Sanger, and Sparta precincts, added to Baker County since 1900; and population (2,991) of La Grande city not returned by precincts in 1900.

3 No comparison of population can be made; numerous changes made between 1890 and 1900.

4 Part taken to form part of Imbler precinct in 1906.

5 Incorporated in 1904.

6 Kamela precinct organized from part of Hilgard precinct in 1902.

7 Organized from parts of AHcel, South Elgin, Summerville precincts in 1906.

8 Parts taken to form La Grande precinct No. 4 in 1902 and part of La Grande precinct No. 5 in 1905.

9 Exclusive of population of La Grande city.

10 Part taken to form part of La Grande precinct No. 5 in 1905.

11 Organized from part of La Grande precinct No. 1 in 1902.

12 Organized from parts of La Grande precincts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 in 1905.

13 Incorporated in 1902.

14 Part taken to form part of Imbler precinct in 1906.

15 County total includes population (151) of Three Buck precinct, taken to form Divide and Park precincts between 1890 and 1900.

16 Butte precinct organized from part of Pine Creek precinct in 1905.

17 Organized from parts of Lost Prairie and Paradise precincts in 1903.

18 Part taken to form part of Mud Creek precinct in 1903.

19 Pittsburg precinct organized from part of Imnaha precinct in 1905.

20 Leap precinct organized from part of Lostine precinct in 1905.

21 Incorporated in 1903.

22 Parts taken to form parts of Flora and Mud Creek precincts in 1903.

23 Organized from parts of Grouse and Lost Prairie precincts in 1903.

24 Part taken to form part of Flora precinct in 1903.

25 Powwatka precinct organized from parts of Promise and Wallowa precincts in 1903.

26 Part taken to form Hood River County in 1908.

27 County total includes population (3,485) of Baldwin, East Hood River, Falls, South Hood River, Viento, and West Hood River precincts and Hood River city, taken to form Hood River County since 1900.

28 Shaniko precinct organized from part of Antelope precinct in 1901.

29 South Dalles precinct organized from part of East Dalles precinct in 1907.

30 Incorporated in 1901.

31 No comparison of population can be made; county redistricted between 1890 and 1900.

32 Name changed from Dairy in 1908.

33 Returned as East Cedar Creek in 1900.

34 Includes population of Sherwood town.

35 Name changed from Wapato in 1906.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION—OREGON.

POPULATION OF MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1910, 1900, AND 1890—*Continued.*

[Precinct means election precinct. For changes in boundaries prior to 1909, see Reports of the Twelfth Census: 1900, Vol. 1, Table 5.]

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
WASHINGTON COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Reedville precinct	1,261	646	
South Forest Grove precinct, including part of Forest Grove city	1,521	773	
Forest Grove city (part of)	1,240	725	
South Hillsboro precinct, including part of Hillsboro city	1,646	916	
Hillsboro city (part of)	1,189	604	
South Tualatin precinct	911	771	
Washington precinct	981	808	
West Butte precinct	976	602	
West Cedar precinct,[1] including Sherwood town	1,052	[2]714	
Sherwood town [3]	115	111	
WHEELER COUNTY	2,484	2,443	
Bridge Creek precinct	77	77	
Clarno precinct	134	120	
Fossil precinct, including Fossil town	726	831	
Fossil town	421	288	158
Lost Valley precinct	51	73	
Mitchell precinct, including Mitchell town	454	412	
Mitchell town	210	135	
Mountain precinct	82	93	
Rock Creek precinct	88	114	
Shoo Fly precinct [4]	183	188	
Spray precinct [5]	280	207	
Twickenham precinct	64	66	
Ward precinct	45	67	
Waterman precinct	77	67	
Winlock precinct	223	128	

Minor civil division	1910	1900	1890
YAMHILL COUNTY	18,285	[6]18,420	[7]10,692
Amity precinct, including Amity town	899	667	743
Amity town	407	292	
Baker Creek precinct, including part of Ward 2 of McMinnville city	705	634	
McMinnville city (part of)	375	235	
Total for McMinnville city in Baker Creek, Fairlawn, and North and South McMinnville precincts	2,400	1,420	1,368
Ward 1	1,038		
Ward 2	582		
Ward 3	780		
Bellevue precinct	364	418	370
Carlton precinct,[8] including Carlton city	811	561	509
Carlton city	386	145	
Checowen precinct,[8] including part of Yamhill city	629	700	
Yamhill city (part of)	264	190	
Total for Yamhill city [9] in Checowen and North Yamhill precincts	325	254	
Dundee precinct, including Dundee town	523	405	222
Dundee town	196	124	
East Dayton precinct, including part of Dayton city	670	665	
Dayton city (part of)	125	104	
Total for Dayton city in East and West Dayton precincts	453	293	304
Fairlawn precinct, including parts of wards 1 and 2 of McMinnville city	773	609	
McMinnville city (part of)	374	76	
Grande Ronde precinct, [10] including part of Grande Ronde Indian Reservation	215		

YAMHILL COUNTY—*Continued.*			
Grande Ronde Indian Reservation (part of)	182	250	----------
[For total, see Polk County.]			
Lafayette precinct, including Lafayette city	689	606	634
Lafayette city	412	359	365
Moores Valley precinct [8]	258	----------	----------
North McMinnville precinct, [11] including ward 3 and part of ward 2 of McMinnville city	1,168	661	1,099
McMinnville city (part of)	974	497	482
North Newberg precinct, including parts of wards 1, 2, and 3 of Newberg city	2,039	1,126	----------
Newberg city (part of)	1,229	468	----------
Total for Newberg city in North and South Newberg precincts	2,260	945	514
Ward 1	518	----------	----------
Ward 2	820	----------	----------
Ward 3	922	----------	----------
North Sheridan precinct, including part of Sheridan city	974	715	----------
Sheridan city (part of)	539	316	----------
Total for Sheridan city in North and South Sheridan precincts	1,021	466	299
North Yamhill precinct, including part of Yamhill city	769	741	1,392
Yamhill city (part of)	61	64	----------
South McMinnville precinct, [11] including part of ward 1 of McMinnville city	1,007	903	1,296
McMinnville city (part of)	677	612	886
South Newberg precinct, including parts of wards 1, 2, and 3 of Newberg city	1,738	900	----------
Newberg city (part of)	1,031	477	----------
South Sheridan precinct, including part of Sheridan city	697	277	----------
Sheridan city (part of)	482	150	----------
West Chehalem precinct	898	749	645
West Dayton precinct, including part of Dayton city	643	629	----------
Dayton city (part of)	328	189	----------
Whiteson precinct	395	340	----------
Willamette precinct	664	472	377
Willamina precinct, [10] including Willamina city	757	392	433
Willamina city [12]	376	----------	----------

1 Returned as West Cedar Creek in 1900.
2 Exclusive of population of Sherwood town.
3 Returned as in East Cedar precinct in 1900.
4 Returned as Waldron in 1900.
5 Name changed from Wagner in 1901.
6 County total includes population (250) of part of Grande Ronde Indian Reservation, returned independently in 1900.
7 County total includes population (986) of Dayton precinct, taken to form East and West Dayton precincts; population (1,268) of East Chehalem precinct, taken to form North and South Newberg precincts; and population (718) of Sheridan precinct, taken to form North and South Sheridan precincts, between 1890 and 1900.
8 Moores Valley organized from parts of Carlton and Checowen precincts in 1905.
9 Name changed from North Yamhill in 1908.
10 Grand Ronde precinct organized from part of Willamina precinct in 1905.
11 Part of South McMinnville precinct annexed to North McMinnville precinct in 1905.
12 Incorporated in 1903.

This commemorative edition celebrates the centennial of the first edition of the Oregon Blue Book, issued in 1911 by the Oregon Secretary of State's Office. All of the text and images are as they were printed in 1911.

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